GENEALOGY and HISTORY

of

LAMAR

And Related Families

By

EDWARD MAYES

53 copies issued

The Southern Library Service
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
1935

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Less than a hundred copies of this genealogy were printed. A considerable number were sent to interested parties for correction. After being returned they were destroyed. The sheets of approximately fifty copies were discovered recently. In a family copy the following corrections were found, and have been printed here. No use of this book should be made unless the errors have been properly corrected.

Charles R. Knight.

Compiler's name on title page should be spelt Mayes.

p. 2, line 9. peen should read been.

p. 4, lines 26, 27, 28, should follow last line of note at foot of page.

p. 5, line 14, should read Gazaway.

p. 5, line 31, should read Curry.

p. 5, line 34, should read Curry.

p. 5, line 36, should read Curry .

p. 9, lines 22, 23, should read Wiere.

p. 9, line 36, should read Anglican.

p. 14, last line, should read intestate.

p. 20, 3rd line from bottom, should read Jeremiah.

p. 21, line 6. Delete: apparently his only.

p. 21, line 7, should read heir at law of.

p. 21, line 8. Delete: This latter Robert.

p. 21, line 9. Delete whole line.

p. 21, line 10. Delete: Sarah Wilson and had sons. Line should then read Thomas, (4), James, Philip (4), were

p. 21, line 11. Delete Robert. Line should read: the younger sons of Robert (3)

p. 21, line 12, should read: Philip Lamar, (4), son of Robert Lamar (3)

p. 21, line 13. Delete: about 1757, he .

p. 21, line 20, change (6) to (5), (5) to (4).

p. 21, line 23, change (6) to (5), (5) to (4).

p. 21, 9th line from bottom, change (7) to (6), (6) to (5).

p. 21. 6th line from bottom, change (7) to (6), (6) to (5).

p. 21, 4th line from bottom, change (7) to (6), (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 3, change (8) to (7), (7) to (6).

p. 22, line 13, change (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 18, change (5) to (4), (4) to (3).

p. 22, line 19, change (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 20, change (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 21, change (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 25, change (5) to (4), (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 28, change (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 29, change (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 31, change both numbers (6) to (5).

p. 22, line 33, change (8) to (7).

p. 22, 4th line from bottom, change (8) to (6).

p. 22, 2nd line from bottom, change (8) to (6).

p. 23, lines 4 and 5. Delete.

p. 24, lines 6 and 8, should read Gazaway.

p. 24, lines 4th and 5th from bottom, change nephew to brother.

p. 25, line 15, change Edwin to Edmond.

p. 25, line 22, should read Harmong.

p. 27, 4th line from bottom, should read Jabez.

p. 28, line 16, should read Clementim.

p. 31, line 4, should read Harmong.

p. 32, line 11; 5, 1879 should follow Feb. last line of page.

p. 33, lines 24, 32, 36, should read Gazaway.

p. 33, line 34, should read Oswald Edward.

p. 34, 11th line from bottom, should read Dubiguon.

p. 35, line 5, should read Gazaway.

p. 35, line 12, should read Harmong.

p. 35, line 13, change Sarah Bugg to Lucy Appling.

p. 35, line 19, change Baltimore, Md., to Augusta, Ga.

p. 35, line 23, Insert Gazaway after Thomas.

p. 35, line 26, should read Harmong.

p. 35, line 29, should read Glennie,—Harmong.

p. 35, 3rd line from bottom, change Frank H. to Carrie.

p. 35, 2nd line from bottom, should read Harmong.

p. 36, line 3, should read Harmong.

p. 36, line 6, after 1898 should be inserted: and assistant Attorney General of the U. S. for the Post Office Dept. for eight years under President Woodrow Wilson.

p. 47, 7th line from bottom, should read Jefferson J. Lamar.

p. 57, 11th line from bottom, Fill in blank spaces, 22 July, 1887.

p. 59, 5th line from bottom, dates of birth and death transposed.

p. 66, 9th line from bottom, change had to led.

p. 67, line 17, change tired to tried.

p. 73, 12th line from bottom, should read Sally.

Genealogy and History
A Branch of the Family

of

LAMAR

With It's Related Families

of

Urquhart, Reynolds, Bird, Williamson, Gilliam, Garratt,
Thompson, Herman, Empson, and others

Compiled and Written for the Private Information
of His Own Children by

EDWARD MAYS
OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Subject to Correction

THE VARIOUS LAMARS

CHAPTER ONE

Introductory

In connection with the history of this family, or rather of a branch of it, in the United States, it will perhaps be interesting to note the instances in which it occurs in other countries. No special search has been made for information in this direction; what data are presented being only such as have peen casually noted in general reading and by reference to easily accessible biographical dictionaries.

When the name is analyzed it will be perceived at once that the basic part of the name is the final sylable "mar." Indeed the name is sometimes now written "La Mar;" and formerly it was frequently so written, or even as De La Mar. The notion is suggested that there may be some ancient connection between the very early bearers of that name and the Scottish family of **Marr**, celebrated in the histories and literature of that country, which claims descent from Martacus, earl of Marr, of the year 1065. In the fifth chapter of **Quentin Durward**, Sir Walter Scott tells how it was common, in the latter part of the fourteenth, and the earlier part of the fifteenth centuries, for younger sons of noble Scottish families to find their way to France, and seek their fortunes there. Of course, however, this is simply matter of speculation and fancy.

The bearers of the name of Lamar, with its natural and obvious variants, seem to be grouped about the western coast of Europe, from Spain to Belgium, and in England. The earliest, and in more respects than one, the most notable occurrence of it, is in the case of

Gillaume de La Marre, an English theologian, apparently of Norman blood, who lived in the Second half of the 13th century; was a professor at Oxford; opposed the philosophical and theological teachings of "St. Thomas" (Thomas a Beckett?); and wrote **Reprehensori ure seu Correctoriunne fratris Thamae,**—At the same period there was also

Sir Henry de la Mare, who witnessed a charter in county Survey, England, granted by the Earl of Survey, in 1254*.

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*County Records (Weld), p. 409.

Dr. Lemaire, also, was physician to king Henry VII (1486-1509); and resided in Derbyshire. †

Philibert de La Mare, was born at Djou in 1615, died at the same town 1687: a historian and sevant, attaining to vast learning in history and archeology.

Nicholas de La Mare, was born at Naisy-le-Grande in 1639, and died in 1723. Was commissioner of the king in various missions to the provinces when France was in distress from a grain famine, and received public commendation from Louis XIV,—Wrote **History of the Police** (government) of **Paris**; and is remembered by that book.

* * * * **La Mare,** born at Quimper. Circa. 1708, died 1746. He wrote plays and some non-dramatic poetry. A volume of his collected works was published in Paris, 1763: **Oevres Diverses de La Mare.**

Pierre Bernard La Mare, was born at Barfluer, 1753. and died at Bucharest in 1809. He was appointed civil commissioner to the "Isles du Vent:" was secretary to the minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary to the embassy at Constantinople; Consul at Verona. He was also known as a scholar, particularly a translator. Amongest other works, he translated **The Monk,** one of the most grotesque and horrible of English novels, by Matthew Lewis.

Jaques Michel Hurel de Lamare, was born in Paris in 1772 and died at Caen, 1823. He was a celebrated musician. By the age of 22, he had arisen to the head of French violancellists; was appointed a professor at the conservatory (Paris?); resigned for a tour in Germany and Russia. At St. Petersburg, he was "attached to the service of the Czar." He also composed music: concertos. duos, and **un air varie.**

Jean Baptiste Hippolyte Lamare, was born at Bruxelles, in 1775 and died 1855. Was a French general; was appointed sub-lieutenant in 1793; promoted to a colonelcy in 1811; served in the Russian and German campaign. and was engaged in the battle of Waterloo. Under the Restoration was director of the fortifications at Bayanne; was made a **General de Brigade** in 1832. He wrote treaties on military engineering.

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†History of Derbyshire (Pendleton), p. 19.

Pierre Alexander Lemare, born at Grand Riviere in 1766, died in Paris 1835, was active during the earlier years of the French Revolution in supporting liberal movements. As President of the Department of Administration of Jura, he combatted the reaction after the 9th Thermidor; after the 18th Brumaise he proclaimed Napoleon a traitor. He was also known as a writer and servant; was the author of numerous philological works.

Jose Lamar, Spanish-American general, was born at Cuerca, in Quito (now Ecuador) in 1778. His father was Marcas de La Mar, administrator of the Royal Treasury at Cuenca. Jose Lamar entered the army in Spain when very young; fought in the Peninsular War. Was sent to Peru, with rank of brigadier in 1815; was governor of Callao Castle when it surrendered in 1821. He resigned, joined the patroits in the war of liberation, and was made general of division. In 1822 was a member of the governmental junta; commanded the Peruvian contingent at the battle of Ayachucho (Dec. 9, 1824), and was made marshal. Was elected President of Peru, Aug. 24, 1827. In 1828 Columbia declared war on Peru. Lamar was defeated near Cuenca, Feb. 26, 1829, and signed a treaty of peace, which he afterwards tried to evade, but his own officers rose against him, arrested him; and he was exiled to Costa Rica, where he died Oct. 11, 1803. In 1847 his remains were removed to Lima with great pomp. *

of the other sketches (except where specially noted) are abridged from a French Biographical Dictionary (Paris) in the library of the University of Mississippi.

It is rather a singular and striking fact to find in the brief space of twenty years these soldiers of the name of **Lamar** so conspicuous in such widely scattered regions, and two of them raised to the dignity of President of an independent republic, to wit: Jean Lamare, serving at Waterloo and made a general in 1832; Jose Lamar at Ayachucho in 1824 and President of Peru in 1827; and Mirabeau B. Lamar, conspicuous at San Jucinto in 1836, and President of Texas in 1838.

However, these remarks are merely preliminary to the

***The Universal Encyclopedia,** vol. 7, title "Lamar"—All

history of the family in question. There is no known evidence of any relationship between any of those Lamars (except Mirabeau B. Lamar) and the subject of this sketch.

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, in his lifetime on more than one occasion spoke to the writer of a relationship existing between his family and the French statesman and author, Alphonse de Lamartine; but the allusions were casually made, and the writer, understanding them to be mere speculations based on the similarity of names and not made seriously, paid but little attention to the matter. However, it seems that there was more of conviction or knowledge on the subject than the writer apprehended, as will appear by the following extract from a letter written December 15, 1903, by Mrs. Harriet C. L. Jones, of New York City, daughter of Garaway B. Lamar, to Mrs. Mary A. Ross, of Grenada, Miss., sister of L. Q. C. Lamar:

"It surprises me greatly to find no mention in the book about Cousin Lucius of his visit to Lamartine, and especially to learn that he never told his son-in-law, or you his beloved sister, about that visit. I **know** I did not **dream** what he told me of that interview. Why he should have spoken to me about it, and been so silent to his own family, I cannot understand excepting that he knew my mother's family, the Careneous were Huguenots and took refuge in Switzerland at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Before my father died he spoke of knowing that Lamartine was our blood relation. Being a child I never thought to ask him **how** he knew it. Then years after father's death, when cousin Lucius spoke of the fact that he **knew** Lamartine was our relative, and that Lamartine acknowledged it to him very willingly; I was not at all surprised, remembering what father had said on the subject. When Dr. Currey was sent to Spain to represent the United States, he called to see me before sailing, and I told him then what cousin Lucius had said of his interview with Lamartine. I asked Dr. Currey, as the Lamars were originally Spanish (according to Lamartine) to see if he could get any trace of them in Spain. After Dr. Currey left, I was plunged into ten years of law-suits, and afterwards years of inflamation of the nerves, and consequently did not follow up the subject."

There is evidence that the English and the French Lamars claimed gentle descent; for both used coats of arms.

The blearon of the arms of the English Lamars, as given in the books on heraldry are: "**Lamare,**—Argent a lion rampant gules;" which in simple terms means: a silver shield with, on it, a rampant lion colored red.

The arms of the French Lamars were more intricate: **Blazon**: Quarterly, azure, gules, argent and rest; in the first quarter a mullett of the third; in the second quarter a harp or; in the third quarter a rose leaved and stalked all proper; in the fourth quarter a dexter arm couped at shoulder embowed vambraced hand clasping sword all proper: **Crest,** Ducal helmet affronte coronetted: **Motto,** a scroll bearing the following, "Va T'en Aux Etoiles."

Thos. J. Chappell, of Macon, Ga., kindly supplied me with a photograph of the above, and wrote: "The photo is from an ancient sheet of music, handwork, belonging to my mother" (Mrs. Loretto Lamar Chappell), "and tradition has it to represent the coat of arms."—From which it would appear that there is an "ancient" tradition of noble descent, with the design of a coat of arms to back it. No research has been made to ascertain whether such a coat of arms is known to French heraldry.

CHAPTER TWO.

THE IMMIGRANT LAMARS

Mr. Richard L. Maury, in a very interesting article on the early Huguenot settlements in Virginia (see **Virginia May, of History,** vol. XI., p. 289) says that:

Ere Jamestown was three years old, Frenchmen, presumably Huguenots, were here, and for a hundred years and more these noble Christians continued to cross the Atlantic to our hospitable shore. In 1621 sixty families under Jesse de Forest asked leave to come to Virginia, but were diverted by the Dutch to their colony of Manhattan and founded New York. In 1630 Baron de Sance seated a colony on the lower James. Thereafter, as persecution increased in France, and 'twas known how Huguenots prospered in Virginia and were welcomed there, the movement culminated in the coming of eight hundred for Manakin Town. Many others came, sometimes singly, sometimes a family or two, or a little band of relatives and friends, and located where they could in lower Virginia. . .

"Never had such immigrants crossed sea before; never have peaceful foreigners so impressed their many virtues upon their new surroundings.

"In character, cultivation and attainments they were the flower of their great party, for they were those who successfully resisted the most direful persecution, literally in mind, body and estate; the most overwhelming defeats and calamities; the most tempting bribes of honors, riches, peace and security at home for themselves, their wives and little children, if they would recant, or so pretend. Refusing, they voluntarily accepted banishment, poverty and distress in strange lands rather than renounce their belief. Louis, with all his power, could not prevail against the ramparts of their faith. Had they been weak they would have gone with the stream as king and noble and so many did, securing peace and prosperity in beloved France, but they were staunch and inflexible, courageous to brave all perils and make all sacrifices, save one, in their determination to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, to keep the faith at every cost, and rather than abandon the church of their fathers, to abandon all else. Refined in the fires of affliction

seven times repeated, for seven generations, purified through the unfailing laws of heredity, strengthened and developed from generation to generation in mind and faith by the constant exercise and teaching of their religion at great danger and sacrifice, and by their heritage of devotion from faithful parent to dutiful child to resist the allurements and attractions of rewards and favors constantly offered if they would recant, and by poverty and need enured to hardship, industry and danger, as survivors they were the fittest of all their glorious race in every class in France, as their children were, and are, in America.

"Nothing more clearly shows their high and noble nature, and their superiority, and great attainments in all that makes man great and woman loved, than the esteem and the successes attained in Virginia. They came in direst poverty generally, for they had forfeited all to save their faith; aliens, exiles, speaking only the tongue of hereditary foes, of foreign habit and foreign ways, from fertile, populated France, to the frontier of Virginia, to a country with whom theirs was at war and constant feud, to a colony most loyal and devoted, almost a close corporation governed by a proud and exclusive colonial aristocracy representative of a few of the English nobility jealous of its privileges, and zealously opposing any enlargement of its favored circle. Yet so impressive were they in their many virtues and attractions that prejudice was soon disarmed, exclusion forgotten, that reason and self-interest both prevailed, and the exiles are taken by the hand, and soon to the heart, and become the pastors, teachers, valued friends and esteemed and cherished companions of the best; many became prosperous farmers, merchants and professionals, and ere long gained the same social position in Virginia that had been theirs in France. The children play together and intermarry, and their posterity have ever since been found among the leaders of this land, first among the foremost wherever danger, duty, the good of mankind, or patriotism called, on sea or land, in court or senate, in peace or war, at home or abroad, in commerce or in science, brilliant examples for emulation in every community blessed by their presence, and diffusing a beneficial influence wherever they were, giving rich return for the welcome and aid given them in their dire distress.

"Of that highminded race, on all who bear
"Their names or lineage may their mantle rest—
"That firmness for the truth, that calm content
"With simple pleasures, that unswerving trust
"In toil, adversity and death which cast
"Such healthful leaven 'mid the elements
"That peopled this new world."

(Richard L. Maury in Virginia Mag. of Hist. v. XI, p. 289).

Bishop Meade, in his charming book on **The Old Churches and Families of Virginia**, tells about the immigration into that colony of the Huguenots. While he treats mainly of the later period subsequent to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, yet he also says that "as early as the year 1660 some few came over, fleeing from the earlier persecutions. They were sufficient in number to induce an act of the Assembly granting them the privilege of citizens."*

IX—**Thomas Lamar**, is the American ancestor, the original immigrant. The date of his birth is not known; but the known dates of his denization or naturalization, in Maryland, and of his death, indicate that he was born about 1630. He and his brother Peter are said, in Maryland, to have come from Wiese a small village in Flanders, not far from Lille; but it is hardly likely that Wiese was their native place, since their naturalization entry describes them as "subject of the crown of France," and Flanders did not become a French province until 1667. The two brothers first appear in Virginia; and they probably came over with the Huguenot settlers written of by Bishop Meade as above, about 1660. From the fact that in the records of the time when the two are mentioned the name of Thomas is first written, it is fairly inferable that he was the elder brother.

It may easily be conceived that they who had abandoned their native land because of religious intolerance, and into whose souls the longing for religious freedom must have effected so strong a lodgement, would not feel altogether at home in Cavalier Virginia, where the Angliean church was established by law, and where its ritual so much resembled the Catholic.

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*Vol. 1, p. 466.

In Maryland was a province near by, where fair and free lands were to be found, with easy citizenship and equality of civil rights, with a representative form of government, and where perfect freedom and equality of religion prevailed—Lodge, writing of the administration of the Calverts at this exact period, says: "It would have been difficult to find at that time better governors than these Calverts proved themselves. Moderate and just, they administered the affairs of Maryland sensibly and well. Population increased, and the immigration of Quakers and foreigners, and of the oppressed of all nations, was greatly stimulated by a renewal of the old policy of religious toleration."†

Moved most likely by those considerations, Thomas and Peter, after a stay in Virginia, moved into Maryland, and there obtained from Lord Baltimore a certificate of dennozacon (i. e., denization, naturalization) on Nov. 17, 1663, in which it is recited:*

"Whereas, Thomas and Peter Lamare, late of Virginia, and subjects of the crown of France, having transported themselves into this province here to abide, have besought us to grant them, the said Thomas and Peter Lamare, leave to here inhabit as free denizens, and freedom land to them and their heirs to purchase," etc.

The spelling of those names will be observed. During the first fifty years after the settlement of the family in America their name was variously spelled and written: as Lamore, Lamare, Lamaire, De La Maire, Lemaire, Le Mar, La Mar, Lemarre, Lemar and Lamar. In the early days of Maryland all the papers that found their way into the records, and so have been preserved, were prepared by petty officials and lawyers who had very limited educational advantages (in which respect the colony of Maryland was not singular), and the spelling of personal names varied almost with the number of instruments in which those names appeared. The simple name of Brown was spelled Broun, Brown, Browne, and Broune, all in instruments conveying property to the same individual. It is not strange therefore, that a Frenchman in an English

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†Short History of the English Colonies, ch. 3.

*Annapolis, Md., Land Records, vol. XX, fol. 95.

colony should have his name spelled phonetically, and that the spelling by different parties, should differ in many respects.

The following entry appears, of date November 24, 1665: "Thomas Lamer demands land for the transportation of himself, and Mary, his wife, her freedom rights.* Sworn before me, Thomas Seniman,—I, Thomas Lamar do assign all my right and title of these two rights written mentioned to Cuthbert Fenwich for a valuable consideration, as witness my hand this 25 November, 1665—Thomas Lamare"—so signed.†

From 1663 to 1666 other foreigners had received naturalization papers from Lord Baltimore similar to the one mentioned above; but it would seem that some question was raised in the colony as to the power of Lord Baltimore to grant to foreigners valid rights to hold lands, without the approval of the council; and in 1666 the minutes of the council show a petition of Thomas and Peter Lamare, amongest others, wherein is cited the circular issued by Lord Baltimore in 1649 inviting immigrants to come, and by which they were induced to come, and the fact is stated that they were unable to hold title to their lands, and the Council was prayed to approve their naturalization papers—which was done.††

On March 6, 1676, James Thompson, deputy surveyor, gives certificate of survey that he has laid off for Thomas Lamare of Calvert Co., "Planter," 50 acres of land, "called the Fishing Place situate in Calvert County on the West side of the Patuxent River and the North side of Trent Creek," adjoining lands on Trent Creek already occupied by him. The records of Calvert County have been destroyed, but in 1696 that part of the county West of Patuxent River, including "Fishing Place" was thrown into Prince George county; and the records of this county show that he had large land interests acquired prior to 1696.

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*That is, the land bounties which the Maryland proprietors allowed to each immigrant; even making an allowance on accounts of the servants bought.

†Annapolis Land Records, vol. 9, fol. 312.

††Maryland Archieves: Proceedings of the Council 1666 to 1667, fol. 489.

His will, (see Appendix A.), dated Oct. 4, 1712, probated May 29, 1714, refers to him as of Prince George County, Province of Maryland; names well-beloved wife Anne, who is appointed executrix; gives to son Thomas "the plantation on which he now dweleth with half the land which I now possess;" to son John "the plantation on which I now dwell with half of the land;" wife to "enjoy all my land and movable estate both here and in England during her widowhood;"—my well-beloved wife Anne Lamar shall not disturbing son Thomas Lamar from any priviledge or molest from clearing or building during his possession."—The witnesses were John Pottinger, Jr., Samuel Pottinger, John Turner, Jr.

Thomas seems to have been a man of deep piety. His will runs thus: "being sick and weak in body but in sound and perfect mind and memory, praise be therefore given to Almighty God," etc.—"I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping through the merits death and pashon of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins and inherit everlasting life," etc.

Thomas was evidently married twice: (1) to Mary—who came with him into Maryland, but whether from France or from Virginia only, there is nothing to show; and (2) to Anne, who was Anne Pottinger, "a descendant of Sir Thomas or Sir William Pottinger;" this being evidenced by various things appearing in the old county records. His children were: (1) Thomas; (2) John. Before continuing their history, however, it will be well to say a few words more about the other early settlers of the name.

THE IMMIGRANT, PETER LAMAR

Peter Lamar (Lamare), younger brother of Thomas IX., owned lands, lived and died in Calvert County. He was probably unmarried when he came to Maryland. His will, dated Oct. 9, 1693, probated March 31, 1694, names wife Frances, and daughters; (1) Ann; (2) Mary; (3) Margaret. Ann married Peter O'Neal, whose will, dated April 7, 1745, probated Sept. 16, 1747, refers to himself as of St. Mary county, Maryland, and names his children: (1) John; (2) Peter Lamar; (3) James; (4) Elizabeth; (5) Sarah; (6) Mary. Since Peter Lamar seems to have left no sons, there are probably no descendants from him of the name.

THE IMMIGRANT, DR. JOHN LAMAR

John De Le Maire, in 1674, was naturalized in Maryland, and the naturalization papers show that he was a native of Aujow, France*—On Nov. 19, 1674, by virtue of a warrant issued from the office of his lordship's secretary unto John Lemair, Oct. 25, 1674, the surveyers laid out certain lands to him in Charles County, called "Hispaniola."—In 1675 and 1676 other patents were issued to him for other lands. In 1682 he had a re-resurvey made.† He seems to have come to Maryland about ten years after the two others—probably was drawn thither by them. He was a doctor as is shown by the records in the accounts of numerous administrators; and while his brothers (presumably) were planters and settled on their farms, he settled in the more populous community of Port Tobacco, about thirty-five miles away, for his business. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Archibald Waughoque (sic), as appears by a deed of gift from the latter to his son-in-law, Feb. 1, 1676 (1677, present style) of 300 acres on West side of Port Tobacco, or St. Thomas Creek, called "Waughoque Purchase." This Dr. John seems to have moved away from Charles County, and probably out of the Province, about 1687. No descendants of his are known. The only evidence of which I know that he was brother to Thomas and Peter consists in the similarity of the names, and a tradition in all branches of the family that the original settlers were three brothers. He may be the ancestor of some persons of the name whose connection has not been ascertained.

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*Maryland Archives: Proc. and Acts of the Assembly, 1666-1676, p. 400.

†Annapolis Land Records, vol. 15, fol. 370, 181, 378; Idem. vol. 21, p. 404.

CHAPTER THREE

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS (IX), THE IMMIGRANT

Returning now to the descendants of Thomas, IX., one of the three immigrants written about in the preseding chapter, attention will first be given to his older son, Thomas.

VIII—Thomas Lamar, (2), the elder son of the immigrant Thomas, was, as before stated, the son of the first wife, Mary. He was probably born between 1663 and 1670. By his father's will, as shown before, he was given the plantation whereon he then resided, and one-half of other lands subject to the right of the widow, his step-mother. Numerous land tranactions recorded in Prince George County show that he held an extensive property, about 3,000 acres, much of which was on Rock Creek, and on Muddy Creek, near Rockville, Montgomery Co., Maryland. Here was his home, and here he died, and probably is buried. His will (see Appendix B.), dated May 11, 1747, probated Jan. 31, 1748, is recorded in Prince George County, vol. 1, fol. 426. Of course, he died between those dates.

He also seems to have been a devout man. His will runs, in part, thus: "I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping through the merits of Christ to have free pardon of all my sins," etc.

An old record which has been preserved by Miss Mary Russell, a descendant, states that his wife was Martha Urquhart, sister of the Rev. John Urquhart. He seems to have been owner of several extensive tracts of land, called the "Joseph and James," (1,000 acres), the "Conclusion," the "Two Brothers," "The Pines," and "Hunting Hill."—These lands his will divides, by metes and bounds, between his sons Robert, Thomas, John, Samuel, James, Alexander, and his sons-in-law, William Williams and Clementins Davis. The wife was made executrix; but nothing was left to her or to the daughter, Elizabeth; from which facts, and the futher fact that while the first direction is that "my debts be paid," nothing is said about the means for their payment, nor any allusion made anywhere to any other property except the lands specifically devised, it is quite clear that Thomas died partially interstate, only men-

tioning in his will what property he wanted to go differently from the appointment of the law. The record of probate states that "The widow refuses to stand to the will and has recourse to her thirds."*

John Lamar, (2), younger son of Thomas Lamar (IX), the immigrant, by Anne Pottinger, the second wife, by his father's will, was given the home place, in Prince George County, and there he probably lived and died. On Jan. 21, 1714, he married Susannah Tyler, daughter of Col. Robert Tyler and Susannah Duvall, his wife.

His will, dated Feb. 28, 1758, probated Nov. 1, 1758, is recorded in Prince George County, Book TT 1, folio 267, and names his wife (as Susan), and eleven children: Thomas, John, Robert, Susannah, Ann, Mary, Elizabeth, Maseen (a son), Richard, Rachel, and Priscilla.

Thomas Lamar, (3), son of John Lamar (2) above, was a physician. He married Mary Hill, of Prince George County, moved to the Maderia Islands, engaged in merchandising, and there accumulated great wealth. He then moved to London, England where he was a merchant, and where he died about 1796 without issue. His will is recorded in London. His widow died on the 11th of Feb. 1799.

John Lamar, (3), son of John Lamar (2) above, died in 1776. He married Susannah Pigman, and they had eight children as follows: (a) Marien Lamar, who was a major in the Revolutionary Army, and was killed in battle at Parle Tavern; (b) Maximilian Lamar (who married a Swedish lady, had a son, John, and a daughter, Polly) was a general in the Revolutionary Army, and was killed at the battle of Saratoga; (c) Jacob Lamar; (d) Rebecca Lamar; (e) Susannah Lamar; (f) John Lamar, who married and had a daughter, as to whom see note 1, below; (g) Abraham Lamar, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army; and (h) William Bishop Lamar, as to whom, see note 2 below:

NOTE 1—This daughter married a Mr. Belt, and their son seems to have been called William Belt Lamar. He married a

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*Record of Wills, Prince George county, Liber 1, fol. 426 et seq.

Miss Waters, whose daughter, Margaret, married a Mr. Kephart and lived near Leesburg, Va.—A sister of this William Belt Lamar married a captain Herbert, who died of camp fever during the war of 1812; and their daughter married Dr. Chatard, of Baltimore.

NOTE 2.—William Bishop Lamar, above born Aug. 3, 1745, married April 19, 1767, to Elizabeth Smith. He is called "colonel," in the records. His children were: (1), Mary, born Dec. 31, 1767; (2), Herrietta, born Feb. 14, 1769, married Eli Thrasher; (3), Sarah, born Sept. 20, 1770, married Elias Thrasher; (4), John, born Sept. 28, 1772; (5), Archibald Smith, born June 25, 1774; (6), Anne, born March 26, 1776; (7) Thomas, born Dec. 17, 1777, married Mary Willard; (8), Susannah, married Eli House; (9) Richard, who married Mary John; (10), William; (11), Benjamin; (12), Rachel, who married Mr. Killenberger; and (13) Marien Tyler Lamar, who lived to be more than 100 years old.

Thomas Lamar, above, son of Wm. B. Lamar, moved to South Carolina, and had children as follows: (1), Mary Ann who was born Jan. 26, 1803, at Aiken, South Carolina and who married Dr. Tighman Biser; (2), Elizabeth, who married Robert Finley, and, second, Robert Spencer; (3), William Bishop, Jr., who married Elizabeth Hasley; (4), Rebecca, who married William Johnson; (5), Loretta, who married Andrew Kessler; (6), Benoni Smith, who married Mary Thomas; (7), Ellender, unmarried; and (8), John, who married Rebecca Johnson.

Robert Lamar, (3), son of John Lamar, (2), above, and Susannah Tyler, married Sarah Hall, and lived in Frederick County, afterwards Alleganey County, Maryland. He died in 1815. His children were: (1), William; (2), Priscilla, who married James Drane; (3) Richard, who was living in 1800; (4), John, who married Sarah Marshall, and died about 1795; (5), Marien; (6), Elizabeth, who married John Simpkins of Alleganey County.

Marien Lamar, (4), son of Robert (3) followed the example of his uncle, Dr. Thomas, and went to London, and afterward to the Maderias; he was appointed United States Counsel there on Nov. 8, 1803, and held that office until June 22, 1807.

William Lamar, (4), son of Robert (3), above, was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army. He also served in the war of 1812. His remains and monument have recently been removed from the Vale Farm, near Frostbury, Maryland, to the cemetery at Cumberland. The monument is a quadrangular shaft, on a base, and surmounted by a carved capital; all of coralline limestone. The inscription is as follows:

"In Memory of

"Col. William Lamar

"A Soldier of the Revolution."

"At the tap of the Revolutionary Drum in his native State (Maryland) to the standard of his country he flew, nor left it until she was acknowledged free and independent amongst the nations of the earth. At the battles of Harlem Heights, White Plains, Germantown, Mammouth, Staten Island, in the North; at Camden, Guilford Couthouse, Eutaw, the capture of forts Motte, Granby an Watson, at the siege of Ninety-six, in the South, he was present and actively engaged, and by his coolness, bravery and skill he rendered signal and most important service to the army. At Guilford the desperate charge of the American troops which turned the scale of victory in their favor was ordered at his suggestion, which was communicated to General Greene through Major Anderson; and the plan of firing Fort Motte, which was successfully adopted and which occasioned the immediate surrender of that fort by the British, originated exclusively with him. In the disastrous battle of Camden he was foremost in the fight and was by the side of De Kalb when that brave officer fell.

"At the seige of Ninety-six the immortal Kosciusko was his fellow-soldier and served under him for a while. The noble conduct of this brave Pole was the theme of his praise and admiration through life.

"Entering the army at the commencement of the Revolution, he continued with it, engaged in active service, until the close of the war. During the contest he made but one visit home.

"He married early; had sons and daughters, the most of whom he lived to see begirt (?) with growing infancy. Possessing a heart full of kindness and a temper almost proof against

anger, he was respected in all the relations of life. He was born in Frederick County, but for 30 years previous to his death resided in Alleganey County, where he

"Died January 8, 1838,

"Aged 83 Years."

"The Patriot's corpse may rest beneath this sod,
"His spirit's home's the bosom of his God.

"Also

"Margaret (Worthington) Lamar,
His Wife."

"She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her for the many virtues that adorned her character through life. She died, universally lamented, March 17, 1821, aged 54 years." —See Note 3, below:

Susannah Lamar, above, daughter of John Lamar (2) and Susannah Tyler, born Nov. 23, 1726, married Alexander Magruder, and died in 1805; and her daughter, Eleanor, born Jan. 6, 1766, married Dr. John Briscoe, 4th, of Jefferson County, Va., (whose mother was Elizabeth McMillian), and left descendants of that name.

Anne Lamar, above, sister of Susannah above, was the second wife of Dr. John Briscoe, 3rd, of Berkely County, Va., whose first wife had been Elizabeth McMillian.

See Note 4 below:

NOTE 3.—The children of Col. William Lamar were as follows: (1), Sarah, unmarried; (2), William Lynch, who married Mary A. Briscoe; (3) Louise, married a Mr. Tilghman, of Washington, and whose daughters became Mrs. Holliday and Mrs. McKaig; (4), Anne, who also married a Mr. Tilghman, son of her sister's husband by a former wife; (5), Richard, unmarried; (6) Mary, who married M. C. Sprigg, and had numerous descendants.

William Lynch Lamar, above, and his wife, Mary Annapler Briscoe, had children, (1) Hanson Lamar; (2), William Lamar; (3) Harriet Louisa who married G. W. Richardson;

(4) Marie Lamar; (5), Eliza Lamar; (6), Mary Jordon, who married Nelson Clarke Read, and had numerous descendants.

NOTE 4.—The principal authority for the account in this chapter of the descendants of John Lamar (2), son of Thomas, the immigrant, is the statement of the same by **Emily Emerson Lautz** in two elaborate articles on "The Lamar Lineage and Arms," published in the Baltimore "Sun," of Oct. 22nd, and Oct. 29th 1905. She obtained the information from descendants of the family living in Maryland and in Washington City.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS, Jr. (VIII)

As was shown in the previous chapter, Thomas Lamar, Jr., son of Thomas the immigrant, left the following children: 1 Robert; 2 Thomas; 3 John; 4 Samuel; 5 James; 6 Alexander; 7 Mrs. Williams; 8 Mrs. Davis; 9 Elizabeth.

VII—John Lamar (3), son of Thomas Lamar, Jr. (VIII.) by his wife, Martha Urquhart, is supposed to have been the fourth child of his parents. He was born on April 22, 1713. His wife's name was Rachel, but her surname has not been ascertained. On Jan. 25, 1755, he and his brothers, Robert, Thomas and Samuel, sold several tracts of land, part of their inheritance, to the Rev. John Urquhart, "gentleman," "Rector of Al-Faith Parish in St. Mary's County." (See Appendix ----------, for the deed by John.)

Albert (3) 00

Mrs. Davis (3)

Thomas (3) 00

Elizabeth (3)

Thos. Jr., (2), John (3) 0.

John was married at this time, as is shown by the deed he made. He then moved to South Carolina, and in 1757 had a grant of 300 acres of land there, on Beaver Dam Creek. In 1759 he removed to Georgia and in September of that year, his petition for a grant of 150 acres of land on the Savannah River, between Spirit Creek and McBear's Swamp, was before the Governor and Council, in which it was stated that he was lately come into the Province and had a child. Survey ordered (Colonial Records of Ga., vol. VIII, p. 127.). In 1771, he executed a deed to Alexander Urquhart (nephew and heir of the Rev. John) correcting the deed made by him of the Maryland lands in 1755. He was a planter and slave-owner. Died in Georgia. His children (order conjectual) were (1) Zachariah; (2) John; (3) Thomas; (4) Basil; (5) Jermiah. The child mentioned in his petition to the Governor and Council of 1759, must have been the youngest, then a minor.

Robert Lamar, (3), born about 1700, eldest son of Thomas, **Jr.,** (VIII), married and he was amongst those who sold lands to Rev. John Urquhart and moved to South Carolina in 1755, as told above. He settled in the Edgefield District, and died there prior to 1771; for in this year Robert, Jr., his son, and apparently his only heir, executed a deed to Alexander Urquhart, nephew and heir of the Rev. John, correcting a mistake made in the deed of 1755 by his father. This latter Robert, born about 1725, (4) only son of Robert (3) above, married Sarah Wilson and had sons: Thomas, James, Philip and Robert.

Philip Lamar, Sr., (5), son of Robert Lamar (4) was born about 1757; he was a planter of wealth and influence. He married his cousin, Ruth Davis, (see page_____), and died in 1807, leaving his family comfortably well off. His wife died about the same time, and they were buried in the same grave in Edgefield District. Their children were George, Philip Jr., John D., and Mrs. Ann Grice (who was mother of Washington C., Quintins C., and Yates Grice).

George Lamar, (6), son of Philip (5) above, was the father of Austin, Philip, John, George McD., Thomas J., James Anderson, Mirabeau, and Bolivar.

Philip Lamar, Jr., (6), son of Philip (5) above, was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, in Nov. 1785; married Mary Anthony (daughter of Lewis Anthony). About 1825 he moved to Gwinnett County, Georgia, and later to Musogee County, where he lived, a man of prominence and influence, until his death in 1857. He took much interest in the family records, and was the first to collate and prepare them. His children were: Sarah A. R., George W., John E., William Henry, James S., and Philip F.

John E. Lamar, (7), son of Philip (6) above, removed to Dennison, Texas, and was father of James E., Charles L., Henry G. and Arthur.

William Henry Lamar, (7), son of Philip (6) above, was father of Alexander B.

James Sanford Lamar, (7), son of Philip (6) above, was born May 2, 1829, in Gwinnett County. In 1856 he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Rucker. He was a clergyman of the Christian denomination; and prepared a family chart from

data gathered by his father. Died in 1905. His children were Joseph R. Philip F. and Mary.

Joseph Rucker Lamar, (8), son of Rev. James Sanford (7) above, was born at Ruckersville, Ga., in 1857; member of legislature 1886-89; commissioner to codify the laws of Georgia in 1895; associate justice of the Supreme Court of Ga. from 1903 to 1906. In Dec. 1910, was appointed to the Supreme Court bench by Pres. Taft, being the second of the family to that high place. Married Jan. 30, 1879, Clarinda H. Pendleton, daughter of William K. Pendleton, of Bethany, W. Va.; children, Philip Rucker, born Jan. 16, 1880; William Pendleton, born Oct. 5, 1882; Mary, who died an infant.

Philip F. Lamar, son of Philip (6), had Philip, Henry John, Albert J., and Miller Q., Washington C. Grice had two children, names not ascertained. Quintins C. Price had Clyde, Cora Lizzie and Anne. Yates Grice had Lamar, and Cary.

James Lamar, (5), above, son of Robert Lamar (4), above had Charles (6) (father of James, Henry and Charles); also he had Mrs. Sarah Wade (6) (mother of Mrs. Sarah Johnson, and of Mrs. Mary McCain); also he had Mrs. Mary Bacon (6).

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, above, had Landrum Johnson (father of John, George R. and J. Morgan); also she had Mary, who married Bolivar J. Lamar (9).

Thomas Lamar, (5), above, had Thomas G. (6) (father of Robert, Thomas G. Bolivar, Mrs. Martha Peay, Mrs. Eliza Starke, and Mrs. Ann Wardlaw); also he had Mrs. Ann Milledge (6) (mother of John Milledge); also he had Mrs. Elizabeth Waldo (6) (mother of Benjamin Waldo, Jacob Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Mimms and Mrs. Sarah Mays); also he had Mrs. Sarah Starke (6); also he had Mrs. Catherine Speight (6) (mother of Mrs. Mary Hankinson and Mrs. Eliza Barnes.)

Robert Lamar, (8), (son of Thomas G.) had William, Thomas, Robert, Ella, Annie, Carrie, Mattie, and two others, names not ascertained.

Thomas G. Lamar, Jr., (8), (son of Thomas G.) had Thomas G., Cary, and five others, names not ascertained.

Bolivar Lamar, (8), (son of Thomas G.) had Bolivar J., who married Mary Johnson, as above stated.

[The futher generations of this collateral branch are too numerous to collect information about without a mass of correspondence too burdensome to undertake—E. M.]

Robert Lamar, (5), son of Robert (4), died unmarried, about the year 1808 (see 4 Dess., S. Car. Report, p. 617).

Thomas Lamar, (3), son of Thomas (2) (VIII), married Eleanor_____. He also sold his inherited lands in Maryland to Mr. Urquhart in 1755, and moved to South Carolina, where he had extensive grants of lands on the Savannah River, in 1756, 1757, 1758, 1764 and 1768. He settled on Beach Island, and his family remained there until of late years. He was very wealthy; was living in 1771, when he witnessed a deed. His wife died in the winter of 1777-78, and a daughter, Ruth, died in the spring of 1778. He left a son, Thomas (4), who left a son, Mack (5) and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Watley (5). Mack Lamar (5) had sons: Barra (6), Thomas (6) and John H. (6). Barra Lamar (6) had sons, Thomas B. (7), George M. B. (7), and Mirabeau (7).

Samuel Lamar, (3), son of Thomas (2) (VIII), married prior to 1755, at which time he also sold his lands in Maryland and moved to South Carolina, in 1756 he held lands in Beaufort District in that state.

James Lamar, (3), son of Thomas (2) (VIII), also sold his lands in Maryland about 1755, and moved away. The name of his wife was Valinda_____.

Alexander Lamar, (3), son of Thomas (2) (VIII), married, and he also sold his Maryland lands about 1757, and moved down into Georgia. He seems to have been the first to settle in that state, of all the family. In December 1762, his petition was before the Governor and Council stating that he had been four years in the Province, and had a wife and three children, and praying for a grant of 300 acres in Halifax, next to McBear's swamp—which swamp was one of the boundaries of the tract prayed for by his brother, John in 1759. He got the land (Colonial Records of Ga., vol. VIII, p. 772, vol. IX, p. 178.

The daughter of Thomas (2) (VIII), who married William Williams, (son of William and Sarah Williams, born March 20, 1704) before her father's will was made, probably moved to North Carolina after her father's death.

Mary (3), daughter of Thomas (2) (VIII) married Clementins Davis before her father's will was made. Afterwards they moved to Edgefield District, S. Carolina, and later to Richmond County, Ga. She had a son, Clementins Davis (4), whose children were: (1) Rachel, who married Zachariah Williams (5) (mother of Calaway, Zachariah, Mrs. Sarah Lee and Mrs. Evelina Coggins); (2) Mrs. Mary Hill (5) (mother of Louisa, who married John Lamar); (3) Garaway Davis (5) married Ann Moore, father of Mrs. Mary Ann Lamar, wife of Henry Graybill Lamar).—Mrs. Mary (Lamar) Davis had also a daughter, Ruth Davis, who married Philip Lamar, Sr., her cousin.

Elizabeth Lamar, (3), daughter of Thomas (2) (VIII) was born on Oct. 26, 1722, and married June 18, 1747, Joseph Wilson, elder brother of the Sarah Wilson who married her nephew Robert Lamar (4), as told on page_____. She lived and died in what is now Montgomery County Maryland, and left a son Joesph, and other descendants, one of whom, of the present time, is Miss Mary Russell, of Rockville, Maryland.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN LAMAR, VII

As was shown in the previous chapter, John Lamar (3) son of Thomas Lamar (2), grand-son of Thomas Lamar (1), the immigrant, left the following children: (1) John; (2) Zachariah; (3) Thomas; (4) Basil; (5) Jeremiah.

VI—John Lamar, (4), son of John Lamar (3) (VII), was born about 1740. In June 1766 his petition was before the Governor and Council setting forth that he had been in the Province about one year, had two Negroes; and praying for a grant of 100 acres in St. Paul's parish, about two miles below Augusta, and adjoining the land of his father, John Lamar (Colonial Records of Ga., vol. IX, p. 533). He was three times married. The name of his first wife has not been obtained. The second wife was Sarah Bugg, daughter of Edwin Bugg, who was of a very weathy family, and who was a member of the Georgia Provincial Congress which met in Savannah, Ga., in January 1775. The third wife was Lucy Appling. This **John Lamar** lived in Putnam and Lincoln counties, in Georgia, and was a well-to-do planter and slave-owner. His children (by which wife, as to some, not ascertained): (1) Zachariah; (2) Basil; (3) Harmony; (4) John; (5) Jackson.

VI—Thomas Lamar, (4), son of John Lamar (3) (VII), was married, and lived and died in Georgia. But little has been learned about the particulars of his life, mainly because of the ill-kept condition of the public records in Georgia during that period. He married Catherine Reynolds, of Baltimore, Maryland. His children were: 1, Rebecca, who married her first cousin John (5), son of John (4) above; 2, Mary; 3, Zachariah.

Zachariah Lamar, (4), son of John Lamar (3), seems to have died without issue. He must have been born about 1755 to 1760, the date being fixed approximately by an anecdote of him which the writer remembers to have been told by Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, the younger and which will be given in the sketch of Hon. Henry Graybill Lamar, hereafter. "Old Zach" as he was called seems to have been a truculent old gentleman, of whom his younger kinsmen, however courageous they were, stood in awe. He died about, or after, the year 1830.

Basil Lamar, (4), son of John Lamar (3) (VII), married, lived and died in Georgia. His children were: 1, John (5) (who was the father of George, Mrs. Susan Richardson, Mrs. Harriet Knox, Mrs. Martha Force, Mrs. Mary Bailey, Fannie, Mrs. Emily Moore, Thomas, Joseph B., and Mrs. Julia Davis); 2, Pennington (5) who died without issue; 3, Peter (5) (who was father of Ezekiel, Jacob, Basil, Mrs. Mary A. Daniel, Mrs. Antonia L. Moore, Mrs. Jane Gross, Lafayette, who was killed in the Confederate Army, Mrs. Sarah Fleming, Mrs. Bertha P. Howell, Mrs. Virginia Young, and Savannah); 4, Ezekiel (5) (father of Mrs. Mary Hobby); 5, Mrs. Prudence Winn (5) mother of John Winn, Mrs. Susan Curry, Jacob, Prudence, and Mrs. Mary Lyon. For the remoter descendants of Basil Lamar, see Note 1, below:

NOTE 1.—Remoter descendants of Basil Lamar (4) sprung from those named in the text, are as follows:

Thomas Lamar, (6), son of John (5), was father of (1) Ophila V. (7) (father of Thomas B. and Louise); also of (2) Charles W. (7) (father of Marie, Nicholas, and Frank E); 3, Peter (7), who in 1832 was a member from Lincoln County, in the Anti-Tariff convention of Georgia; and (4) Mrs. Imogene Etheridge (7).

Joseph B. Lamar, (6), son of John (5), was father of Fannie, Walter, Basil and Leela.

Mrs. Susan Richardson, (6), was mother of Joseph L., Sophia, Fannie, and Mrs. Mary Stockton.

Mrs. Mary Bailey, (6), was mother of Samuel, J. Lamar, Thomas P., Christopher, Lucius L., Andrew, Basil, David, Mrs. Cornelia Banbee, and Mrs. Fannie Combs.

Jeremiah Lamar, (4), son of John (3) (VII), married. Children were: 1, John (5) (father of Benjamin, Jeremiah, Henry Graybill, Mrs. Mary W. Herbert, Mrs. Nancy Morgan, James, Thomas, John, and Mrs. Sallie Jackson); 2, James (5); 3, Mrs. Moses Sinquefield (5) (mother of Mrs. Anderson Crawford, Mrs. McTyre, and Mrs. Ellis); 4, Thomas (5) (father of Mrs. Rachel Webb, and of Mrs. Snead). For the remoter descendants of Jeremiah Lamar, see Note 2, below:

Of the family founded in Georgia by this **John Lamar** (VII), Sparkes, in his **Memories of Fifty Years** (published in 1882) says, on p. 173:

"The name of Lamar has long been a synonym for talent and chivalrous honor in Georgia. They have been distinguished in every pursuit, and no stain has ever rested upon the name—in whatever avocation employed, conspicuous for capacity, honesty and energy. They are of French extraction, and to their latest posterity they continue to exhibit those traits peculiar to the French-Chivalry, intense sensibility, love of truth, refinement of manner, lofty bearing, and a devotion to honor which courts death rather than dishonor."

Mrs. Emily Moore was mother of Andrew, John L., Samuel, Edward, and Mrs. Sarah Polhill.

Mrs. Mary A. Daniel was mother of Wilberforce, John B., Mrs. Regina P. Ingles, Mrs. Martha A. Sheppard, Mrs. Jane P. Fleming, and Mrs. Clara C. Knight.

Mrs. Antonia L. Moore was mother of Julien L., Daniel C., Phineas, Peter S., Augustus, Edward, Mrs. Antonia L. Crawford, Rebecca, Mrs. Alice E. Clifford.

Mrs. Bertha P. Howell was mother of Lucien L., Charles W., James E., Sallie L., and Susie S.

Mrs. Mary Hobby was mother of Rowena, Mary, and Margaret.

Mrs. Mary Lyon married Thomas Lyon, of Lincoln County, Ga., and was mother of Richard F., John, Thomas P., Mary, Mrs. Sarah White, Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp, Mrs. Susan Douglass, and Jane, Richard F. Lyon, born Sept 9, 1879, was in 1850 made associate justice of Supreme Court of Georgia; biographical notice of him in 93 Ga. Report, p. 829, erroneously states that he was a grandson of Peter Lamar.

Mrs. Susan W. Curry, wife of Col. Wm. Curry, a planter, merchant, and member of the Georgia Legislature, and who removed to Talladega, Ala., where he died in 1855—was mother of **Dr. Jaber Lamar Monroe Curry**, of Washington, D. C., the distinguished thinker, writer, educator, manager of the Peabody fund, and United States Minister, who died in 1903. Mrs. Susan had also a son, Jackson Curry.

NOTE 2.—Remoter descendants of Jeremiah Lamar (4) above, sprung from those named in the text, are as follows:

Benjamin Lamar, (6), son of John (5), was father of Thomas, Henry J., John Philip, Mrs. Geraldine Gilmer, and Mrs. Fannie Bozeman.

Jeremiah Lamar, (6), son of John (5) was father of Thomas, and Rebecca L.

Henry Graybill Lamar, (6), son of John (5) married a cousin, Mary Ann, daughter of Garaway Davis, as told above on page_____. He was the first of the Lamars to achieve political prominence; was a distinguished man in Georgia, and member of Congress from 1829 to 1833; also was Judge of the superior court. His children were: Garaway Davis; Thornton; Anderson; Leonidas (killed in battle, 1861); John; Mrs. Aurelia Ralston; Victoria; Sarah; Gazaline; Virginia who married A. O. Bacon, U. S. Senator from Georgia; Clementins; Henry G.; Mrs. Iola Munroe; and Mrs. Ida L. Ellis. He died in 1861. (Anecdote of him and old Zach).

James Lamar, (6), son of John (5) was father of William, Thomas, Mrs. Rebecca Fulwood, Mrs. Eliza Lamar, Mrs. Ann Colvard, Mrs. Ellen Baldridge, and Mrs. Fannie Janes.

John Lamar, (6), "Black John," son of John (5), married a cousin, Louisa Hill, descended from Mrs. Clementins Davis, (see p. _____); was father of John Hill, Mrs. Augusta Ogden, Mrs. Virginia Bacon, Mary Francis, and Mary Louisa.

Mrs. Sallie Jackson (grand-daughter) was mother of Thomas L., John J., Stephen D., James H., Mrs. Rebecca W. Raines, and Martha A.

Mrs. Rachel Webb (grand-daughter) was mother of Kenney, Charles, and James.

Mrs. Snead (grand-daughter) was mother of Collier, Patrick P., and Henry E.

CHAPTER SIX

THE CHILDREN OF THOMAS LAMAR, VI

As was shown in the previous chapter, the children of Thomas Lamar (4) (VI), were three: viz., Rebecca, Mary, and Zachariah.

V—Rebecca Lamar, (5), daughter of Thomas Lamar (VI), and wife of John Lamar (V), was born in Georgia about the year 1775, was married about 1795. Her grandson, Justice L. Q. C. Lamar remembered her well and often spoke of her to his children. He described her as a handsome old lady with bright black eyes, much energy and vivacity, of great administrative ability, fond of her family, and kind to the grandchildren but fond of training them into many ways and correct principles. Her sons loved and admired her, but were a little in awe of her. She rode a little white mule over the farm; and when in her daily rounds she came about, the business in hand progressed. His reminiscenses of her were always in a mingled vein of amusement, affection and reverence, which spoke volumes for the kindly but strong character of the old lady. Surely, her sons were an evidence for her. Her children, and John's, were (1) Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus; (2) Mirabeau Buonaparte; (3) Thomas Randolph; (4) Jefferson Jackson; (5) Mrs. Evalina Harvey; (6) Mrs. Mary A. Moreland; (7) Mrs. Aurelia Randle; (8) Mrs. Louisa McGehee; (9) Mrs. Laretto Chappell.

Exactly when she died is not ascertained, probably about the time of the death of her husband in 1733; for shortly after his death the farm was sold at public auction, probably for division of the proceeds; and it passed into the hands of a family named Fairfield.

Mary Lamar, (5), daughter of Thomas (4) (VI), above, married a Mr. Jeter, and had children, Mary, and William L. Jeter.

Zachariah Lamar (5), son of Thomas (4) (VI) above, was the father of Andrew J., John B., and Mary Ann.

Andrew J. Lamar, (6), son of Zachariah (5), had (1) John B.; (2) Andrew J. Jr., and (3) Mrs. Mary Patterson, (who first

married Jefferson M. Lamar; afterward Dr. Robert M. Patterson of Macon, Ga., and had Patterson children as follows: Mary, Andrew L., Caroline, Roberta).

Mary Ann, (6), daughter of Zachariah, (5) above, was wife of Gen. Howell Cobb, who was very wealthy, was twice Speaker of the House in Congress, was Governor of Georgia, was Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanon's Cabinet, was Speaker of the Confederate Congress which framed the Confederate Constitution, was a General in the Confederate Army. Her children were: 1, John Addison Cobb (father of Howell, Sarah, John A. Jr., Lucy M., and George); 2, Major Lamar Cobb (father of John B. L., Mary N., Olivia, Lamar, Edwin N.); 3, Judge Howell Cobb, Jr., (father of William McK., Thomas A. R., Howell, Sarah, Zacharias, Caroline); 4, Andrew J., (Judge Supreme Court of Georgia, father of Jessie C., and Andrew J. Jr.,); 5, Mary Ann, wife of Judge Alexander S. Erwin (mother of Alexander, Howell C., John L., Mary L., Stanhope, William, Andrew J.); 6, Sarah M., wife of Tinsley W. Rucker (mother of Tinsley W. Jr., and Lamar C.).

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN LAMAR, VI.

As was shown in a previous chapter, the children of John Lamar (4) (VI) were: Zachariah, Basil, Harmony, John and Jackson.

V—John Lamar, (5), son of John Lamar (VI) above supposed to be a son by the first wife, was born in Georgia in 1769; died in Putnam County, August 3, 1833. He married his first cousin Rebecca Lamar (5) (V), daughter of Thomas Lamar (4) (VI). He was a planter and a thrifty one. His residence was for a time in Warren County; but later on a valuable estate of about 900 acres in Putnam County, on Little River, ten or twelve miles south of Eatonton. Here about 1810 he established what is still locally known as the "old Lamar homestead;" a large old-fashioned two-story house, of wood, with a wide gallery along its entire front. Being constructed after the enduring fashion of that period it was still standing in good condition in 1895. In the year 1877, Senator L. Q. C. Lamar wrote to his son: "According to my reccollection the place is beautiful. A large framed house, an immense front yard full of great oaks and Lombardy poplars—rolling land to the east, and a wide-spread plain in the rear, shelving gradually down to a beautiful river that gave to the owner of the place (my grand-father) the title of 'Little River John.' " Here, for many years, in great happiness and moderate prosperity, lived this couple of a century ago.

"With them lived a bachelor brother, Zachariah—a self-taught man—who, like many of the men in old plantation times, gave himself up to the ideal world of literature and history, without any further purpose than the enjoyments of that fairyland. These honest, happy—some might consider them useless—members of society belong to an extinct fauna, but they were loved and revered and humored in their day and little circles. This Lamar was one of this sort, perhaps its most striking example. Over all his intimate surroundings was cast the glamour of that realm of letters in which he lived. When he led in family prayer, good Methodists that they were, he did not think it inapt to thank God for the heroic examples of Roman or English or American history, for the march of

science, or for exemption from the crimes and miseries of less favored lands into which his geographical studies had last led him. So when son after son was born to the head of the house this bookish enthusiast claimed the privilege of naming his infant nephews after his favorite of the moment, and the amiable and doubtless amused parents consented. Thus Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Mirabeau Buonaparte, Jefferson Jackson, Thomas Randolph, and Levoisier Legrand (a grand-child) indicate how his interest shifted from history to politics, and from politics to chemistry."*
5, 1879.

Zachariah certainly accomplished one thing in the Lamar family: he broke up the long and persistent succession of Johns, Thomases, Jeremiahs and Zachariahs, and established a new order of Christian names; and the Luciuses, and Mirabeaus, and Jeffersons took their places to a great extent, even in the collateral branches, and a new meaning was given to the time-worn cognomen of Thomas.

At this old homestead, buried in a quiet garden, by the side of his daughter Evalina, lies **John**. His grave is still in excellent order, and over him is a slab bearing this inscription, written by his gifted son Mirabeau:

"In memory of John Lamar, who died August 3, 1833, aged sixty-four years. He was a man of unblemished honor, of pure and exalted benevolence, whose conduct through life was uniformly regulated by the strictest principles of probity, truth, and justice; thus leaving behind him, as the best legacy to his children, a noble example of consistent virtue. In his domestic relations he was greatly blessed, receiving from every member of a large family unremitting demonstrations of respect, love and obedience."

Surely a most enviable record; and most happy the man of whom it can be written! It is the testimony of a son, whose point of view was from the inside. Here is the unbiased testimony of one who was connected by no such endearing tie, and gave the view from the outside:

"**John Lamar**, a thrifty planter who resided on a valuable estate ten or twelve miles south of Eatonton long enough to

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*William Preston Johnston in the **Farmers' World** of Feb.

see a large family reared and educated, and the most of them advantageously settled in his own native state of Georgia. Though not a rich man, Mr. John Lamar, by dint of industry and good management, found means to give his children the best education which the schools of the county afforded. None of them had the benefit of a college course, nor were they (it is believed) acquainted with the ancient classics, or any other language but English. But if the children of this worthy man did not bring into practical life any great amount of literary and scientific love, they certainly brought what was infinitely more valuable,—mind, morals, and most of the virtues which elevate and adorn it. In the regimen of no other family were strict veracity, "temperance in all things," probity and benevolence, more peremptorily and successfully inculcated."†

Zachariah Lamar, (5), the bachelor son of John (4) (VI), has already been fully mentioned in the preceeding sketch of his brother.

Basil Lamar, (5), son of John (4) (VI) lived in Richmond County, Ga., married a Miss Kelley, and had children as follows: 1, Priscilla, who died in infancy; 2, John Thomas, born March 13, 1797, died in Savannah in 1842, married Louisa Wray and had daughters Emma and Eliza, both of whom died young, the latter being lost on the **Pulaski**; 3, Garaway Bugg, born Oct. 2, 1798, a prominent and wealthy banker, of whom special notice will be taken hereafter (father of Martha, Charles A. L., William S., Rebecca, Thomas, Lucius, Caroline, Anthony C., Mrs. Anne Minor, G. de Rossett, Charlotte A._____and Mrs. Harriett C. L. Jones); 4, James Jackson, born May 9, 1800, died 21 July 1821, without issue; 5, George W., born 27 Jan. 1802 (father of John L., Mrs. Rebecca Poullian, Matthew L., Mary, Southworth H., Garaway B., George W., Frank, James, Albert R., Willam T. and Mrs. Florida Anderson); 6, Oswald Edwg, who died in infancy; 7, Sarah A., wife of Dr. Rees, of Americus, Ga., (mother of Albert Rees, of Mary Ann, of Mrs. Lamartine Parker, of Raymond, Garaway, and Mrs. Micon R. Lamar); 8, Basil, who died in 1867 (father of Garaway B., Martha, John R., Rebecca, and Mrs. Belle Stock-

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†Hon. Joel Crawford, in **The Bench and Bar of Georgia**; vol. 2, p. 136: **L. Q. C. Lamar**: His Life, etc.: Mayes: pp. 15-17, 27.

bridge); 9, Zachariah, born in 1812, married a Miss Rice near Macon (father of John D., Zachariah, Garaway, Mrs. Emma Felder, Mary, and Rebecca); 10, Rebecca Johnson, the heroine of the **Pulaski**, who married Gen. Hugh McLeod, of Texas, in 1842, of whom special mention will be made later (mother of Cazeneau McLeod); 11, Thomas, born in 1816, died in 1831. 12, a daughter who married a Mr. Sims, and had a son, William W. Sims, who died in Savannah Nov. 23, 1850, leaving daughters, Martha M. and Ann C., both of whom died unmarried (Lamar V. Micon, 112 U. S., p. 452).

Appendix G—Further descendants of Basil Lamar (ante, p. ------), are as follows:

John T. Lamar (his grandson) had "Johnnie West," and Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

Southworth H. Lamar (his grandson) had George M.

Garaway B. Lamar (his grandson) married a cousin, Micon Reese, as above, and had Garaway D., Howell and another, name not ascertained.

George W. Lamar (his grandson) had Sallie, John W., Carrol Lucas, Pennie, Robert L., Nellie, and George W.

Albert R. Lamar (his grandson) will be noticed hereafter. Father of Mrs. Eliza T. Hull of Charles A. (father of Florence, and Alexander M.), and of Tracy, of Nana, and of Clarence.

Charles A. L. Lamar (grandson of Basil) will be noticed further; he had Mrs. Janie Cunningham, Mrs. Eliza Cunningham, Mrs. Caro Dubichon, Mrs. Georgia Malone, and Mary.

G. de Rossett Lamar (his grandson) had Henry C., Paul C., and Maria C.

Cazenove McLeod (his grandson) had Marshall, Hugh, Jennie, and Lucius Q. C.

Albert Reese (his grandson) had Micon, Walker, Law (sic), and Mildred.

Raymond Reese (his grandson) had Bruce, Lucia, Maggie, and Mrs. Cornelia Stoughton.

Mrs. Rebecca Poullain (grand-daughter), had Lamar, Rebecca, Sallie, and Florida.

Mrs. Florida Anderson (grand-daughter), had Clarence.

Mrs. Belle Stockbridge (grand-daughter) had Basil.

Mrs. Anne Minor (grand-daughter), had Harriet, and Benjamin L.

Charlotte A. (grand-daughter), daughter of Garaway B. Lamar, married, first, Mr. Sentter, by whom two sons and a daughter; afterwards she married the Duke d'Auxy, of Paris, by whom she had a daughter.

Mrs. Harriet C. Jones (grand-daughter) had Paulina and Frank.

Mrs. Lamartine Parker (grand-daughter) had Lamartine.

Harmony Lamar, (5), son of John (4) (VI), by his third wife, Sarah Bugg, lived in Columbia and Newton counties, Ga., and later in Glennville, Barbour Co. Ala., where he died. He was a wealthy and prosperous planter. It was he who is mentioned in the biography of **L. Q. C. Lamar** (by Mayes) as having been kind and helpful to Mrs. Sarah (Bird) Lamar, she being the widow of his nephew, L. Q. C. the elder. He married Martha Ann Young, a native of Baltimore Md., daughter of William Young. She died in Tuskegee, Ala.—Their children were: (1) John O., who married first Sarah, daughter of Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Church, and second a Miss Perry (and father of Henry J., William H., Thomas and Albert); 2, Lucy B., whose first husband was James Barrett; 3, Cornelia, wife of Dr. Robt. Howard of Tuskegee, Ala.; 4, William Harmony, a physician, (died in 1906), resident in Jasper, Ala., who married Ann M. Glenn, daughter of Rev. John Bowles Glenn and his wife Maria Allen (and who was father of Theodore J., Charles R., Glenmire C., William Harmony, Jr., Howard, Annie, and George Holt); 5, Sallie, wife of William Russell; 6, Thomas; 7, Lucius M. (father of Oliver, Lucius, and Frank).*

Jackson Lamar (5), son of John (VI) left four or five daughters but no sons.

Theodore J. Lamar (his grandson) married Orlean Cleveland, and had Theodore J. Jr., Charles, Orlean, and Frank H.

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*Notes on the above named descendants of Harmony Lamar:

Charles R. Lamar (his grandson) married Laura Cain.

Glennie C. (grand-daughter) married T. S. Phillips.

William Harmony, Jr., (grand-son), who married Virginia L. Lamar, daughter of L. Q. C., and of whom later in that connection. He is a lawyer in the department of Justice at Washington, and was a captain in the war with Spain, in 1898.

Howard Lamar (grandson), who married Alma Hayes, and lives at Jasper, Ala.

George Holt Lamar (grandson) married Edith Stonestreet, lives at Rockville, Md., practices law in Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CHILDREN OF JOHN LAMAR, (5) (V), AND REBECCA LAMAR, (5) (V).

"Little River John."

As shown in the previous two chapters, the children of John Lamar (6) (V), and his wife Rebecca, (born), Lamar, (5) (V), were: 1, Lucius Q. C.; 2, Mirabeau B., 3, Thomas R.; 4, Jefferson J.; 5, Mrs. Evalina Harvey; 6, Mrs. Mary A. Moreland; 7, Mrs. Aurelia Randle; 8, Mrs. Louisa McGehee; 9, Mrs. Loretto Chappell.

IV—Hon. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, Sr., (6).

In the **Bench and Bar of Georgia,*** there is a long chapter on Lucius Q. C. Lamar (IV), from which the extracts following are taken. The chapter was written in part by Hon. Joel Crawford, who was Mr. Lamar's preceptor in the law and his first partner; part of it by Hon. Iverson L. Harris, one of his fellow-members at the bar; and part of it by the author of the work.

Judge Crawford writes: "This highly and justly distinguished jurist was a native of Warren county, but passed most of his youthful years in the County of Putnam. He was the oldest of four sons of John Lamar, a thrifty planter who resided on a valuable estate ten or twelve miles south of Eatonton. * * * *

"**Lucius** was born July 15, 1797, and from boyhood was a lover of books,—reading with good effect almost everything that came within his reach—but had a decided partiality for poetry and other works of imagination. In after life he was distinguished for his attainment in **belles-lettres**, for the classic purity of his compositions, and for forensic eloquence. He was educated at Franklin College.

"In 1816 he commenced the study of law in the office of Joel Crawford, at Milledgeville, where he read with great assiduity, and, among other acquisitions, became an accurate

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*By Stephen F. Miller; published in 1858 by the Lippencott's, of Philadelphia.

pleader. Having spent twelve months or more in this office, and wishing to complete his professional education, he repaired to the celebrated law-school at Litchfield, in the state of Connecticut, in which Judges Reeve and Gould alternated in delivering a course of lectures. During a period of thirty years or more, the Litchfield school was almost the only institution of the kind, and by far the most famed, in the United States. It was sought by students from almost every part of the Union, and from no State, probably, in greater numbers than Georgia.

"About the year 1818 or 1819, young Lamar was licensed' 'to plead and practice in the several courts of law and equity in this state,' opened an office at Milledgeville, and, '(on the 10th of March, 1819)' married Miss (Sarah Williamson) Bird, the daughter of an eminent physician of that place. Though few young lawyers have brought to the bar higher qualifications, he lacked some, and for a few years his prospects were anything but bright. While others, with not a tithe of his genius or learning, were seen to be reaping rich harvests of fees and crowded with clients, he remained poor and almost briefless. How and why did this happen? Courage, truth, and honor were among the most conspicuous elements of his character, and he seemed to have the esteem and confidence of everyone. But he could not count clients or solict patronage; his characteristic independence and legitimate self-esteem would not tolerate even the semblance of unworthy condescention. He doubtless wanted what is commonly called address; he had no turn for frivolous chat, story-telling, anecdotes, etc. In short, he lacked those qualifications on which humbler natures rely for conciliating popular favor.

"But there was another peculiarity attached to this gifted young man which is very seldom seen in persons of his age and fervid temperament. It would seem that the tone of his nervous system was liable to accidental spells of depression, which not only impaired his capacity for social companionship, but, at times, the highest energies of his mind. At the bar, and elsewhere, when under the weight of this incubus, he has been known to betray a want of thought and of expertness in the transaction of business which, to those who knew him best, was astonishing. On one occasion, an important case of his being on trial in the County of Twiggs—a case he had much at heart, and in which he had made great preparation—when in the prescribed order of speaking it became his turn to

address the special jury, he arose with perfect self-possession, and, having proceeded through an exordium of great appropriateness and beauty, suddenly came to a dead pause. No one knew the cause until he, with a humility and confusion of face that betrayed the deep mortification under which he suffered, declared, in an undertone, to his associate counsel, that he could not proceed, and that the whole advocacy of the cause must fall into the hands of the associate.

"In the summer of 1821, his first preceptor in the law, having retired from the practice some four or five years before, resumed it, and Lamar became his partner. This co-partnership, by its terms, was limited to three years; and before the expiration of that time Lamar had so many opportunities of exhibiting proofs of his great professional ability, that he never afterwards wanted clients or fees.

"Mr. Lamar, doubtless, had ambition—a legitimate ambition—to acquire by meritorious actions that fame and fortune which may at all times be justly awarded to useful and brilliant achievements; but he had an insuperable aversion to catching office as a mere fortuitous windfall, or getting it by surrendering himself to the arbitrary management of a political party. Under the influence of such generous self-denial, he more than once refused his name as a candidate when success was little less than certain. His conduct when Thomas W. Cobb—about the fall of 1828—became a candidate for the bench of the Ocmulgee circuit, will serve to exemplify some of the lofty traits which belonged to the character of Lamar.

"Mr. Cobb was an experienced and, confessedly, an able lawyer—had been for many years a respectable member of Congress, desired to continue in the public service, but, in the decline of life, preferred a station nearer home. That popularity, however, which carried him three times to the House of Representatives, and afterward to the Senate of the United States, now forsook him. He was beaten on joint vote of the General Assembly by a large majority; but, for some cause best known to himself his successful opponent, within a few days, resigned the commission of judge, and the vacancy had again to be filled. Cobb's friends again presented his name, and Lamar was importuned to offer as the rival candidate. Had he consented, his election was morally certain; but he had

a becoming respect for Mr. Cobb's seniority and past services, was no stranger to the unworthy motives of those who were most intent on a second defeat, nor to the plasticity of that illy-organized college of electors, the General Assembly. His refusal was peremptory and Mr. Cobb was permitted to take the office he so much coveted.

"Before the term for which Mr. Cobb had been elected expired, his death made a vacancy which Mr. Lamar could honorably consent to fill. He came, then, into office on such conditions as met his approbation, and continued, until the day of his own lamented death, to discharge its duties with signal ability, and with public applause which few in judicial stations have had the good fortune to receive." (This office was at that time the highest grade of judicial preferment in the state. There was no Supreme court, and no supreme judges, E. M.).

"The melancholy event of Judge Lamar's death (occasioned, as it was, by his own hand) filled the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances with lamentation and astonishment. He was yet a young man, with sufficient wealth for entire independence, unequalled popularity, a wife and children on whom he doted; no man, indeed, seemed to have more to attach him to life. To the inquiry everywhere made, 'What could have caused the suicide?' No satisfactory answer was given. Some supposed it to be religious frenzy, originating in recent and deep impressions on that subject. One who knew him intimately has assigned that which was probably the true and only cause—insanity, resulting from accidental derangement of cerebral organism. The disease of which the judge died may, therefore, be assumed as a natural one; and as explicable, on pathological principles, as apoplexy or any other malady of the brain.

"Whatever may have been predicted of the eventful career of Judge Lamar had he lived longer and been placed in Congress, or on some other theatre favorable to the display of his splendid oratory and ardent patriotism, it is admitted that, both at the bar and on the bench, he attained the first rank. He presided with great dignity, and was most effective in the despatch of business. No one who knew the man ever ventured on an act of rudeness or disrespect to his court; yet every person whose deportment was worthy of it had unfailing assurances of his kindness. His lectures of instruction to the grand

juries, at the opening of a term, were delivered in admirable style; and his charges to special and petit juries, engaged in the trial of difficult and much-litigated cases, might well serve as models to any bench.

"His manners in public and private life were wholly free from useless formality, but frank, bland, and refined. He left a young family of sons and daughters, who, under the judicious training of an intelligent, kind, and pious mother, give hopeful promise of future usefullness and respectability."

In politics Judge Lamar was a State Rights Democrat. He was one of the thirteen appointed by the State Rights convention of 1833, styled "The Central Committee of the State Rights Association of Georgia."

Mr. Miller, the author of the work, now continues the sketch which is quoted from above. He says: "After this testimony from one so competent, establishing the high rank of Judge Lamar in the profession and also as a citizen, the attempt to improve the picture would be vain, no room is left for art or friendship to throw further light on a character so nobly moulded. He was truly a man of great moral elevation, and universally beloved. His sensibilities were very acute, and his emulation was entirely unselfish. Aiming to extend the conquests of his profound intellect to the verge of human possibility, he overtasked his nervous system, resulting in that deplorable act which deprived his country and his friends of a pattern of excellence. His fame secure, his virtues without a blemish, the memory of Judge Lamar will ever remain dear to the people of Georgia and to all who can rightly appreciate an exalted nature.

"When quite young in his profession, Mr. Lamar was chosen by the Legislature to compile the laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1820. He arranged the several acts under their appropriate divisions, and made such references and explanations, in notes, as were necessary to show what had been repealed or modified. The result of his labors was reported to Gov. Clark in 1821, and by him submitted to the inspection of Simon Whitaker, James Camak, William Y. Hansell, and James Bozeman, Esquires, who, having carefully examined it, pronounced in its favor. It was then published in quarto form of thirteen hundred pages, and may be found occasionally in the clerks' and lawyers' offices. Its enormous bulk owing to the scarce

or bad taste of the printer, renders it a very inconvenient book to handle. It is vol. III of Georgia Statutes, so called by Mr. Prince in compiling his Digest—Marbury and Crawford's being vol. I, and Clayton's vol. II, to which may be added Dawson's, from 1820 to 1830, vol. IV, the last of the quartos. Prince, Hotchkiss, and Cobb have published Digests, retaining and classifying the statutes, or such portions as are of general operation. Mr. Lamar also revised Clayton's "Georgia Justice" about the year 1819—now rarely found.

"At the session of the Legislature in 1830, the vacancy in the judgeship of the Ocmulgee circuit was filled by the election of Mr. Lamar, who, up to that time, had never worn what he had longed richly deserved—the judicial robes. There were between thirty and forty ballotings before a choice was made—Judge A. G. Saffold, who was the Executive appointee, and Mr. Lamar, both Troup men, and the late James Smith, Esquire, of the Clark party, as distinctions were then held, all competing for the office." * * * *

"Judge Lamar had no adventitious aids to rely upon, not even the prestige of family; for, although the name had ever been exemplary, it was indebted to him for its first enthronement. His active genius, lofty virtues, and profound erudition would have given eclat to any name. There is no instance in England or America where a judge so rapidly gained public favor. In less than four years from his accession to the bench, he was its brighest luminary. (Sparks says, in his **Memories of Fifty Years** p. 173, that "at thirty-two years of age he was known throughout the State as the great Judge Lamar.") He could not have been displaced; there was no desire felt by his political opponents to give his office to another; and it was his singular merit, his crowing glory, that both Union and State Rights men would equally have renewed his commission. And, to complete his blessings, he was happy in his domestic circle. Wife and children, relatives and friends and everybody, loved him, and he loved all. Yet, amid all this innocence, this cause for satisfaction, there was a secret canker in his mind; he was unhappy. His angelic nature shrunk from the conflicts of his own imagination; and, in his thirty-seventh year he sought repose in the grave."

Iverson L. Harris says of Judge Lamar, in the chapter quoted from, this: "Judge Lamar's education was received in common schools and academies. He was the graduate of no

college. Much of his time, until he read law, was behind the counter as a clerk. Yet no man had more literary taste. Nothing delighted him more than for his brethren of the bar to mingle literary anecdote or classical allusion in their arguments. He was a great admirer of Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, as presenting the finest model of the profound lawyer and accomplished scholar; and such, since Legare's death, was the judgment of Mr. Justice Story.

"As a specimen of Judge Lamar's style and reasoning on legal topics, I refer you to two cases in Dudley's Reports—Brewster vs. Hardeman, and Kendrick vs. The Central Bank—the latter sustaining notes, when the statute required bonds. They are both fine specimens."

"In the case of Brewster vs. Hardeman and others, the question arose on the plea of the statute of limitations on an open account, whether, after the dissolution of the partnership, the admission of one partner can bind the other partners, so as to prevent the statute from obtaining in their favor. The case came before the convention" (i. e., of the superior court judges, who met together annually for conference; a kind of court in banc) "in June 1831, and was referred to Judge Lamar for an opinion, which was adopted by the convention in June 1832. It occupies more than fourteen printed pages, elaborating the points and sifting the authorities with wonderful ability. In a letter to Mr. Dudley" (the reporter) "in 1835, the Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkin says: 'The case of Brewster vs. Hardeman and others, in this county, and of Wakeman and wife vs. Rooche, in Chaltam Superior Court, may be placed on a level with the best productions of the American or English bench.' "

"I regret that I am unable to give you the outline of a remarkable case from Jasper, brought before the convention of Judges. I think it arose under the statute in reference to charitable uses. The case was well argued by the late Charles P. Gordon and Thomas F. Foster, and others, was thoroughly discussed and authorities examined by the convention, Judge Lamar leading the convention to adopt his reasoning. An opinion unanimously was rendered.

"During the interval between one convention and another, Judge Lamar was engaged in my office looking through my library, when he met with a case that gave him a new view.

He pursued the examination closely for several weeks, reading the authorities very carefully. When the next convention assembled he stated what had occurred—how his opinions had undergone an entire change. The authorities were reviewed, criticised, and applied by the convention, and it unanimously reversed its former decision—Judge Lamar leading both times the argument and writing out the opinion of the Judges. This is very remarkable, and furnishes high proof of his intellectual powers and honesty, more especially when it is remembered that William H. Crawford, Judge Law, Judge Dougherty, and, I believe, Judge Warner, were members of the convention. There is no report of this case in Dudley. L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., now of Mississippi,* has a manuscript volume containing both opinions, but it is not accessible to me now. I give you my recollection of the matter."

In November 1831, a public dinner was given in Milledgeville to Governor Gilmer, and among the toasts offered, "and received with marked approbation" was the following, by G. M. Dudley, Esquire, the reporter: "The Honorable Lucius Q. C. Lamar; a junior in years, but a sage in jurisprudence: the wisdom, purity, and impartiality of his administration, hitherto, furnished such pledges of future usefulness and eminence as all parties in the Legislature are bound to regard in the approaching election of judges."

The proceedings had in the Baldwin Superior Court, his Honor John G. Polhill presiding, on the accasion of the death of Judge Lamar, are given below:

"Tribute of Respect

"The lamented death of Judge Lamar being announced, on motion of Edward Y. Hill, Esq., it is ordered that Edward Y. Hill, Samuel Rockwell, J. H. Howard, Wm. H. Torrence, Thomas Haynes, C. P. Gordon, John A. Cultbert, R. K. Hines, I. L. Harris, and James Smith, Esquires, be a committee to recommend suitable testimonials of respect for the memory of the deceased, and that the committee be requested to report tomorrow morning at the opening of the court.

"The court adjourned, without doing any business, until tomorrow.

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*Written in 1858.

"Col. Rockwell, from the committee appointed by the foregoing resolution, submitted the following, which was adopted:

"On ordinary occasions, when we are called to mourn the loss of those dear to us in the private circles of life, our grief for the bereavement should be indulged in silence; but, when the social ties formed by professional brotherhood, cemented by an uninterrupted intimacy for a series of years, and strengthened by an unbroken chain of friendship, are suddenly rent asunder by the hand of death—when the virtuous, the gifted, the exalted of our land are stricken down under the most afflicting circumstances—it becomes our melancholy privilege to give vent to our feelings by a public expression of sorrow. The custom which has consecrated this privilege has its origin in the best feelings and purest affections of the human heart. Such is the sorrow awakened by the heart-rending catastrophe which has deprived us of the useful labors of the Hon. **Lucius Q. C. Lamar** and consigned him to an early and untimely grave.

"The qualities of a judge are best appreciated by those who have constantly witnessed their exercise; and the virtues of a man can be truly estimated by those only who have had a long and intimate intercourse with him. Justly, then, can we appreciate the judicial qualities, and truly can we estimate the virtues, of our lamented friend, who have marked his short but brilliant career—who have known the powers of his mind and the excellence of his heart.

"At the bar he was an ingenious and able advocate and excellent jurist. Possessing a mind far above the ordinary grade, distinguished alike for acuteness and discrimination, it could grapple with the giant difficulties of the science and master its obstruse theories. On the bench he exhibited a soundness of judgment and depth of learning beyond his years. His candor, ingenuousness, and modesty were no less conspicuous than his amenity and kindness to all in any way connected with the administration of justice. His expositions of the law, his charges and instructions to the juries, were uniformly marked by precision, beauty, and eloquence, imparting interest to the subject and instruction to the hearer. Devoting himself to the arduous duties of his station, he seldom erred in judgment; but, ever anxious that his judicial opinions should be correct, he sought occasion for their revision, and, with the noble impulse of an upright mind, rejoiced in the opportunity for their revision. Always guided by humanity, he truly ad-

ministered justice in mercy. To the youthful aspirant for professional distinction he was indeed a friend, exciting his ardor, aiding his exertions, commending his efforts, alluring him onward, and extending a fastening hand for his support when difficulties surrounded him.

"In all the relations of private life he was blameless, ever kind, ardent, and affectionate. Of unblemished integrity and pure morals, no whisper injurious to either ever rested on his name. He was beloved for his amiable disposition, his bland deportment, his noble frankness, and his generous sentiments. But he is gone, leaving behind him a numerous circle of friends to deplore his sudden and premature departure.

"The endearing recollection of his social virtues, of his personal kindness, of his unsullied purity, of his singleness of heart, and of the intellectual brilliance that surrounded his character as an upright, enlightened and human judge, will soften the poignancy of our grief for his loss, and, while they remind us of the extent of our deprivation, will embalm his virtues in our hearts. As a testimony of our sorrow for his death and of our regard for his memory,—

"**Be it resolved,** That we will wear crape on the hat during the continuance of the circuit, and that the absent members of the Ocmulgee bar, and the several officers of court in the several counties composing this circuit, be respectfully requested to conform to this resolution.

"**Resolved,** That his Honor Judge Polhill be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the bereaved widow of the deceased, assuring her of our profound respect for the afflicted relict of our departed friend, and of our sincere condolence on the melancholy event which has deprived her of a tender and affectionate husband, her children of a kind and indulgent father, this circuit of an enlightened judge, and the State of one of her noblest sons.

"**Resolved,** That these proceedings be transcribed by the clerk upon the minutes of the court, as a memorial of departed worth."

"A true extract from the minutes of Baldwin Superior Court, July 15, 1834.

RANSOM H. SMITH, Clerk."

A handsome monument, in the form of an obelisk, twelve or fifteen feet high, was erected by the members of the bar over the remains of Judge Lamar in the cemetary near Milledgeville, where it still stands (1905). It bears the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of **Lucius Q. C. Lamar,** late Judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee circuit, who, during a brief period of four years, discharged the duties of that high office with probity, firmness, efficiency, and unquestionable reputation. The devoted love of his family, the ardent attachment of personal friends, the admiration of the bar, and the universal approbation of his enlightened administration of justice, attest the goodness and greatness of one arrested by dealth too early in the bright career in which he had been placed by his native state.

"Born July 15, 1797.
"Died July 4, 1834."

Judge Lamar left his family a comfortable property, which was afterward considerably increased by the skillful management of his brother Jefferson. He had eight children : (1) Susan Rebecca, born Dec. 18, 1819; (2) Mary Elizabeth, born Oct. 24, 1821, died Jan. 23, 1823; (3) Sarah Williamson, born Sept. 13, 1823, died June 7, 1824; (4) Lucius Q. C., born Sept. 17, 1825; (5) Thompson Bird, born Jan. 27, 1828; (6) Louisa Leonora, born June 2, 1830, died Nov. 26, 1833; (7) Mary Ann, Washburn, born Aug. 20 1832; (8) Jefferson Mirabaeu, born Jan. 3, 1835.

Susan Rebecca Lamar, oldest child of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar (6) (IV), was born Dec. 18, 1819, in Milledgeville, Ga. On Aug. 6th 1835, when not quite sixteen years of age, she married Lemuel G. R. Wiggins, who was at first a planter, and later an itenerant Methodist minister. Mr. Wiggins seems to have been a man of ability. In the year 1860, he was stationed at Covington, Ga., and Jefferson N. Lamar in a letter to his brother Lucius, wrote of him this: "He is a much better preacher than I supposed him to be. He is a man of much more than ordinary ability. His sermons are well considered and sensible, evincing strict regard for logical arrangement. He speaks with ease and fluency, and with propriety, and even elegance of language."—Mrs. Wiggins is disclosed by

her letters as a cultivated, loving, thoughtful, and deeply pious woman. She died in Muscogee County, near Columbus. March 23, 1864, having lost both of her two children, and after a long and painful illness.

Dr. Thompson Bird Lamar, (7), fifth child of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar (6) (IV), born Jan. 27, 1828. He was educated at Covington, and in Emory College at Oxford, Afterward he attended the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, at which his maternal grandfather, Dr. Thompson Bird, had taken his degree. On April 25, 1850, he married Sarah B. Bailey, the daughter of a wealthy planter of Jefferson County, Florida. He settled about seven miles out from Tallahassie with a view to the practice of his profession, but circumstances caused him to devote himself to planting and politics. He was a clear headed and sagacious politican; was elected to the State Senate, of which body he made an active, attentive and influential member. Indeed it was said of him that he was regarded as the ablest member. He enlisted in the C. S. Army in April 1861, and became Colonel of the 5th Florida regiment. He died on the____day of_____, 1864, from wounds received in one of the battles around Petersburg. He left five children: William Bailey, born June 12, 1853; Jefferson M., Sarah, Mary Elizabeth, and Clyde. Of those children. William B. became in time a lawyer, Attorney-General of Florida in 1888, and in 1903, a member of Congress from that state which position he still fills in 1907, and in 190__, married_____ _____; Sarah was educated at Staunton, Va., with much credit to herself, and married_____Lewis; Jefferson M., _____; Mary Elizabeth married Geo. P. Rainey, who became Attorney-General, State Reporter and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. of Florida, and she died in 18____, leaving two children, Clide_____

Mary Ann Washburn, seventh child of Judge Lamar, was born in Scottsborough, Ga., on the 20th of August, 1832. On Nov. 9th 1852, she was married at the home of her step-father, Col. H. B. Troutman, in Crawford County, Ga., to James Carter Longstreet, a young lawyer of most estimable character, brilliant mind and unusually fine promise. She had three children: Sarah, William, and James Carter, of whom the two first named died in infancy. Her husband James C. Longstreet died in _____. The widow continued to reside in Macon, Ga. On Oct. 30th 1866, she married John B.

Ross (third wife) a wealthy merchant of Macon. By this marriage she had three sons: John B., Thompson Lamar, and Donald Graeme. Mr. Ross died in 1877, and in 1878 she removed to Oxford, Mississippi, at which place her brother Lucius Q. C. Lamar then lived. There she resided until the year 19____, when she moved to Grenada County, Mississippi, where she now (1905) resides with her son Donald Ross.

James Carter Longstreet, Jr., grandson of Judge Lamar, was born in _____, Ga., on the____ day of_____, 185__. He was educated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., took his B. L. at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, in June 1878. Entered on the practice of his profession at Grenada, Mississippi, in 1887 was appointed Chancellor of the Judicial district, which honorable office he filled with great credit until July, 1903, when he resigned in order to move to Jackson, Mississippi, in order to accept, in partnership with Edward Mayes, the District Attorneyship for the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Miss. Valley Railroad systems in the State; also to engage in a general practice. In December 1898, he married Mary Ann Ragsdale, of Grenada, widow of Mr. W. S. Pass.

John Bennett Ross, grandson of Judge Lamar, was born in Macon, Ga., on the____day of_____, 186__. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, taking both A.B., and B.L., and entered in the practice of the law in 18____, at Grenada, Mississippi. There he married on the ____day of _____, 18____, Courtney Stone, adopted daughter of Gen. and Senator Edward C. Walthall (being Mrs. Walthall's niece). In the year 189__, he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice at that city. His children are * * * *.

Thompson Lamar Ross, grandson of Judge Lamar, was born in Macon, Ga., on the _____ day of _____, 18____. Was educated at the University of Mississippi, University of Georgia, Vanderbilt University, and Harvard University, taking degrees in both literary and legal departments. Preferred banking as a business, and followed that calling in Oxford, Miss., Grenada, Miss., Kansas City, Mo., and finally as credit agent of the Oriental Bank in New York city where he is now (1905). On the ____day of_____, 19____, he married Juanita Brinker, of West Point, Miss. His children are * * * *.

Donald Graeme Ross, grandson of Judge Lamar, was born in Macon Ga., on the _____day of_____, 1877. Educated

at the University of Mississippi. Is a farmer, living near Grenada, Mississippi, and his mother resides with him (1905).

Jefferson Mirabeau Lamar, eighth child of Judge Lamar, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 3, 1835, six months after his father's death. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, taking his degree of _____in 18____. Settled at Covington, Ga., where he quickly established an enviable reputation as a highly gifted and most promising young lawyer, orator and politician. He was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic National Convention in April, 1860. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Confederate army. On the 23rd of July, 1861, he married, at Athens, Ga., his cousin Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew J. Lamar (she being fourth in descent from John VII above). A week after his marriage he returned to active service in Virginia. In Sept. 1862, being the Lieutenant-Colonel of Cobb's Legion, while leading his command in the engagement at Crampton's Gap, he received a mortal wound, was captured, and died a prisoner, Sept. 15th. He had no children. His widow afterwards married Dr. Patterson, of Macon, Georgia.

CHAPTER EIGHT

JUSTICE LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, THE JUNIOR

III—Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, fourth child of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, was born in Putnam County, Georgia, at the residence of his grandfather "Little River John," on the 17th of Sept. 1825.

His biography has been written by Edward Mayes, his son-in-law, and published, in 1896, by the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Nashville, Tenn., in octavo form, 806 pages, including the Appendix which contains his speeches. In view of that fact, and of the further fact that it would be impossible in a brief sketch such as would comport with the general design of this family history to give any complete account of his long and distinguished life and services, nothing will be attempted here more than a meagre outline. Reference is made to the Biography.

Mr. Lamar was educated at Emory College, graduating in July, 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., in the office of Hon. Absalom H. Chappell, who had married his aunt Loretto. Admitted to the bar in 1847, Judge Chappell took him into partnership; but this arrangement lasted only a short time; Judge Chappell moved to Columbus, Ga., and Mr. Lamar offered for the practice at Covington. On July 15th, 1847 he married Virginia Lafayette, daughter of Hon. Augustus B. Longstreet.

In 1849 Judge Longstreet accepted the Presidency of the University of Mississippi; and this fact, and the general attractiveness of Mississippi at that time, determined Mr. Lamar to remove to Oxford in that state, which he did in 1850. In July of that year he was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the University. and accepted. In 1851 he made reputation in a political discussion with Senator Henry S. Foote at Oxford, in which he was suddenly called on, in an emergency, to uphold and defend the principles of the States-Rights Democrats.

In the summer of 1852, he resigned his connection with the University, and returned to Covington. Ga., where he resumed the practice of law, in partnership with Robert G.

Harper. In 1853 he was elected to represent Newton county in the Georgia legislature, which he did with much credit to himself, coming quickly to the front as a leader, and making reputation as an orator. In 1854 he moved to Macon, Ga. In 1855 his friends offered his name as a candidate for Congress, at the nominating convention held in Bibb County. The opposing candidate was Hon. David J. Bailey. The two-thirds rule having been adopted, a deadlock resulted, which finally led to the nomination of James M. Smith.

In October, 1855, Mr. Lamar returned to Lafayette County, Mississippi. There he engaged in the law practice as a member of the firm of Lamar, Mott & Autrey, with an office in Holly Springs. In July, 1857, he was nominated to the Thirty-fifth Congress by the democratic convention at Holly Springs, as the result of a deadlock, by acclamation, on the sixtieth ballot. He quickly made a reputation in Congress as a thinker and orator. He was re-elected to the 36th Congress, in 1859; was a member of the National Democratic convention at Charleston in April, 1860. He there made a conservative speech which was commonly pronounced one of the best of the occasion; and he was opposed to the withdrawal of the Southern delegates from the convention, but when that course was determined on, withdrew with them. In June, 1860, he was elected professor of Ethics and Metaphysics in the University, and accepted.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected, and the agitation for immediate secession began in Mississippi, Mr. Lamar resigned his seat in the 36th Congress, and on the 12th of December, 1860, left Washington for the purpose of canvassing the state for the coming session convention. He was a member of that body, was the mover of the resolution for a committee to prepare an Ordiance of Session, was Chairman of the Committee, prepared the Resolution, and reported it to the Convention. He joined the Confederate Army, resigning his professorship in the University, and was made Lt. Colonel of the Nineteenth Miss. Regiment. At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, the command of the regiment devolved on him by the death of Col. Mott on the field, and he discharged this duty so well that he was favorably mentioned in the reports of three Brigadiers, and in that of the Major General. But his precarious health, being subject to alarming attacks of vertigo followed by temporary partial paralysis, unfitted him for active ser-

vice; and on Nov. 19th, 1862, President Davis appointed him Special Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Empire of Russia, his mission being to secure if possible a recognition by that empire of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Russia, however, would have nothing to say to the Confederacy, and Mr. Lamar's mission was fruitless. After some sojourn in Paris and London he returned home in December, 1863. In December, 1864, he was appointed Judge Advocate of the military court in the third army corps (A. P. Hill's) with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. He was present at the surrender at Appomattox.

In September, 1865, Mr. Lamar settled at Coffeeville, Miss., forming a law partnership with Gen. E. C. Walthall; but in June, 1866, he again accepted the chair of Ethics and Metaphysics in the University, and returned to Oxford. In Jan. 1867, he was transferred to the Professorship of Law, and placed in charge of the Law School, in which position he remained until June, 1870, when he resigned, and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law.

In November, 1872, although still under political disabilities because of his participation in the Civil War, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. His disabilities were removed by special act, and he took his seat, occupying for two years the unique attitude of being the only Democratic representative from any of the states which had been members of the Confederacy.

In March, 1874, he made a great and a national reputation as an orator and a patriotic statesman by a eulogy which he pronounced in the House on the occasion of the memorial services over Senator Sumner of Massachuetts.

In November, 1874, he was re-elected. The democrats had a great national victory that fall and captured a majority in the House. When the 44th Congress organized in December 1875, Mr. Lamar was chosen permanent Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, becoming thereby the leader of the majority party of the House. "His leadership," says Carson in his **History of the Supreme Court** "was marked and masterly, and fixed the gaze of the nation." He was made Chairman of the standing committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Lamar, in Jan. 1876, was elected to the Senate of the

United States, for the term to begin March 4, 1877; was re-elected in Jan. 1882, for a second term, without opposition.

When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated President he called Mr. Lamar to his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior; and this important office, with all of its varied and onerous duties, he discharged with great industry and success until January, 1888, at which time he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Of the correspondence between Mr. Lamar and the President, by which Mr. Lamar resigned his Secretaryship in advance of the action of the Senate as to his confirmation, the **New York Herald** said this:

"The correspondence between the President and Mr. Lamar is removed from the ordinary routine of public communication by the grace and delicacy of their letters, and especially the tenderness and appreciation shown in the letter of the President. We are reminded in their tone of those between Washington and Hamilton, as well as those between Jackson and the men whom he trusted. To have inspired so high a feeling in the heart of a man as resolute and perhaps as severe as Mr. Cleveland, shows the possession of Mr. Lamar of rare personal traits of loyalty which are the reserve of true character. Mr. Cleveland in his tenderness and sincerity shows the same qualities. It is this capacity for strong, sincere friendship which gives the President so firm a hold upon the public heart. The people like a man who can feel like a man."

"Mr. Lamar did not ascend the bench rashly or vaingloriously. He was, on the contrary, deeply impressed with a sense of the weight of the obligations assumed, and gravely and humbly doubtful of his power to meet the burden cast upon him so fully as it should be met. It was characteristic of him to distrust his qualifications for new fields of labor, and it was only when experience had justified him to himself that he took courage and rose to the confidence which also characterized him in familiar walks. * * * * From this time forth his labors were incessant and arduous. It was nothing uncommon for him to spend the entire night working on his opinions, and to all remonstrances from his family and his friends on his overwork, his response was that he would rather die than fail in the discharge of his full duty.

Indeed, there is but little doubt that his labors did shorten his life."*

He died in Macon, Ga., on Monday, 23rd of January, 1893, suddenly, although his health had been failing for months, and he was then on his way to Florida hoping to recuperate.

As to his connection with the Supreme Bench, let the following extracts serve to speak, out of scores:

Senator Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who had opposed his confirmation, wrote to Mr. Mayes:

"I did not expect, when Mr. Lamar went upon the Bench, that he would succeed, although I had then a very high opinion of his intellectual power. I supposed that his life had been so far from the experience and training of the judge that he would find it impossible to fill that character to his own satisfaction or that of the public. But I was most agreeably disappointed. I think some of his judgments models, both in matter and manner."

While the question of Mr. Lamar's confirmation was pending, Mr. Vilas, himself an accomplished lawyer, then Postmaster General, said:

"Lamar is a man of magnificant surprises. I did not know him well until we met in the Cabinet, and during the past two years I have been very intimate with him. I think that I have never met any man whose intellect has grown upon me so overwhelmingly as has Lamar's. * * * Such a faculty of clear, limpid statement is seldom met. I think that in my time no man that I have known possessed it so well as Mr. Lamar, unless it was the late Matt Carpenter of Wisconsin. * * * * Without making invidious comparisons, it is my judgment that Mr. Lamar will add strength and adornment to the Supreme Bench. I believe that he possesses some qualifications that the Bench needs, and as the years go on the wisdom of his appointment will establish itself far above criticism."

After Mr. Lamar's death, Chief Justice Fuller said of him:

***L. Q. C. Lamar: His Life,** etc. (Mayes), p. 540, 541.

"He rendered few decisions, but he was invaluable in cousultation. His was the most suggestive mind that I ever knew, and not one of us but has drawn from its inexhaustible store."

In the History of the Supreme Court of the United States, a sumptuous and excellent work prepared under the direction of the Judiciary Centennial Committee, by Hampton L. Carson, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, published in 1891, it is said of Mr. Lamar that:

"As a jurist he has taken high rank, his opinions being marked by scholarship and careful study of principles and of cases. * * * * The logical power of Mr. Justice Lamar, his striking talents as a rhetorician, his clearness of vision in detecting the true point in controversy, and his tenacious grasp upon it through all the involutions of argument, his familiarity with adjudged cases, his well defined conception of the nature of the general government and the distribution of its powers under the constitution, are best displayed in his dissenting opinion **in re** Meagle," etc.

Mr. Lamar's first wife died in the night of December 30, 1884. Their children were: (1) Frances Eliza; (2) Lucius Q. C.; (3) Sarah Augusta; (4) Virginia Longstreet. On January 5, 1887, he married Herrietta J. Dean, of Macon, Ga., widow of Gen. Wm. S. Holt, formerly President of the Southwestern Railroad Company.

Frances Eliza, oldest child of Justice Lamar, was born in Oxford, Ga., on July 20, 1848. On the 11th of May, 1869, she married at Oxford, Mississippi, Edward Mayes. She still lives in 1908. It would ill beseem the writer of this sketch to pronounce any eloborate eulogium upon this lady, his wife. Her children and her friends do know her. Hostile criticism has never touched her, and after thirty-eight years of the intimacy of married life, her husband here declares that she is the perfect flower of her exceptional ancestors, in mind and in soul beautiful and flawless. Her children are: 1, Mary Lamar; 2, Lucius Lamar, born Nov. 21, 1872, died 27 March, 1873; 3, Elizabeth Lamar, born Jan. 28, 1878; 4, Edward Walthall, born May 1, 1880, died June 14, 1886; 5, Lucius Lamar, born July 21, 1882; 6, Francis Lamar (a son), born July 26, 1885; 7, Basil Robert, born October 13, 1889. Mary Lamar Mayes (1) was born March, 22, 1870, educated at

Whitworth College, married at Carbondale, Ill.; Alexander Bennett Sanders, a contracting engineer, on 22 Sept., 1898, and now (1908) resides at Jackson, Mississippi. She had children: Alexander Bennett, Jr., born in Palestine, Texas, on the 10th day of July, 1899; and Fannie Mays born in Beaumont, Texas, Jan. 24, 1902, died Jan. 31, 1904; and Mary Mayes and Edward Mayes born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2, 1905.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, second child of Justice Lamar, was born at Oxford, Mississippi, on the _____day of _____, 185__, he married Kate Lester, of Oxford, Miss., by whom he had one child, Lucius Q. C. (fourth of the name in direct line, now a young lawyer in Dallas, Texas). On the _____day of _____, he married, second, Attala_____ _____, of Washington City, by whom he has had children. _____He now lives in Washington, and is a clerk in the U. S. Land Office.

Sarah Augusta, called "Gussie," third child of Justice Lamar, was born in Oxford, Miss., on the_____day of 186__. Was educated at Wellesly, Mass. On the____day of May, 1880, she married F. Hugh Heiskell, an attorney of Memphis, Tenn. (now Judge of the Chancery Court), where they now live. Children: 1, Joseph Heiskell, born_____, died_____; 2, Lamar, born_____; 3, Virginia Longstreet, born_____; 4, Longstreet; 5, Hugh; 6, Mary.

Virginia Longstreet, youngest and fourth child of Justice Lamar was born in Oxford, Miss., _____1865. On the_____ day of_____, 18____, she married a distant cousin, William Harmong Lamar, of Alabama, then a young lawyer in Washington, D. C. They live (1908) in Rockville, Md., and Mr. Lamar holds an office in the Department of Justice at Washington. Children: 1, Virginia Longstreet, born 2nd March, 1889; 2, Augusta Glenn, born 24th June 1891; 3, Lucius Q. C., born 14th Oct. 1892; 4, William Harmong, Jr., born 21st March, 1897.

John Basil Lamar never married.

He was a member of the Georgia Secession Convention of 1861.

"The names of Washington Poe, Engenius A. Nisbet and John B. Lamar are inseparably associated among the most honored in the history of Macon, and are among the purest recorded in the galaxy of the State.

"Colonel Lamar was a gentleman of the noblest type of honor and chivalry, refined in manners and highly educated. He had served in the Legislature and been elected to Congress. The honors of office were forced upon him contrary to his inclinations. Possessing much wealth, he preferred the ease of private life to the honors of any public office. He was devoted to the works of the standard authors, and being gifted with a bright mind, he acquired high literary attainments. He was a most interesting and perspicuous writer, and his contributions upon various subjects ever attracted complimentary attention. Though possessing a great determination of character, he was noted for his modesty, which was of female delicacy. The most distinguished quality in his noble nature was his unostentatious benevolence. No man ever lived in the community who had been more generous to the poor. He was also liberal to several benevolent institutions and to the church, and exercised a deep interest in their success.

"Contrary to the urgent solicitations of his friends, who thought his services to his country more valuable, at home, he entered the Army of Virginia as Aid to his brother-in-law, General Howell Cobb. On the 16th of September, 1862, during the battle at Crampton's Gap, where two thousand Confederates heroically held the pass against fifteen thousand Federals, in riding alone through a storm of the evening's bullets to deliver an important command, a fatal minnie ball pierced his left breast, and he poured forth his blood as he had most patriotically appropriated his purse, for the Confederate cause."*

At this same fatal battle fell the brilliant and heroic Lt-Colonel Jefferson M. Lamar.

***Historical Record of Macon & Central Georgia**: Bulter; pp. 243, 244.

ZACHARIAH LAMAR

There were three of the older Lamars who bore this name. First, there was Zachariah one of the five sons of the first John (VII, p. ____, **ante**); and then there were two grandsons of the first John named Zachariah: one being son of the second John (VI, p. _____, **ante**) as to whom particular mention has been made on p.____; the other being Zachariah son of Thomas (VI, p. ____, **ante**).

The last Zachariah named above, was therefore nephew to the first, cousin to the second, brother-in-law and cousin to "Little River John" (V), and uncle to Mirabeau B. and to the Judge Lucius Q. C., the elder.

He is mentioned in **White's Hist. Collections of Georgia**, p. 267, under the style of "Col. Zachariah Lamar," as being among the early settlers of Baldwin County, Ga.

Sparks says of him in his **Memories of Fifty Years**, on p. 173 that he "was a man of high order of mind, distinguished for his love of truth, stern honesty, and great energy. He was the father of Colonel John B. Lamar, who fell in the service of the South in the recent conflict. He was one of Georgia's noblest sons, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him."

He was also the father of Mary Ann, who married Gov. Howell Cobb, as told previously (p. ____); and through her was maternal ancestor of the distinguished group of Georgians composing the descendants of Gov. Cobb.

Evalina Lamar, (6), daughter of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V), married Michael Harvey. She is buried in the garden on the old farm, by her father's side. There is also over her a slab, with the following inscription on it, also written by Mirabeau, her brother:

"Sacred to the memory of Evalina Harvey, wife of Michael Harvey, and daughter of the late John Lamar. Born November 4th, 1903, died April 3rd, 1833. She was justly endeared to all her friends for the many amiable qualities that adorned her character. In the various relations of life she performed her duty with the steady devotion and humble patience of a Christian.

" 'Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory.' "

Mary Ann Lamar, (6), daughter of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V) married_____Moreland; children, Ella; 2, Turner; 3, John Thompson; 4, Lucius; 5, Joseph; 6, Aurelia; 7, Loretto; and 8, Mrs. Rebecca Forest (mother of Macon).

Aurelia Lamar, (6), daughter of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V), married _____ Randle; children: John M. Randle (who was father of Eva, Lilla, Corinne Aureila, and Mrs. Mary Chappell Morton); Lackington Randle (father of Ralph); Xenophon Randle. Aurelia died July 15, 1870, at Columbus, Ga., while on a visit to Mrs. Chappell, her sister.

Louisa Lamar, (6), daughter of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V), married_____ McGehee; children: Mrs. Loretto Randle, Abner, Mrs. Keenan, Lucius M., (who was father of Walter); Jefferson L., and Thomas L.

Loretto Lamar, (6) youngest child of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V) was born about 1825; married Hon. Absalom H. Chappell, of Macon Ga., a very distinguished lawyer, in whose office L. Q. C. Lamar, her nephew, afterwards studied law, and who afterwards in 1847 associated him as a junior partner. Judge Chappell and his wife removed to Columbus, Ga., about 1849, died in 1906. In May, 1850, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, wrote to Judge Chappell, from Oxford, Miss., as follows:

"After my own immediate family there is no being on earth for whom I entertain and affection so devoted and abiding as that which I cherish for my aunt Loretto. The year I lived with you was fraught with benefits to my character of incalculable value, and from you in particular I have received impressions which I shall carry with me to my grave."* The children of this lady are: Mrs. Rebecca D. Toomer; John Lamar Chappell (who was a bachelor, in business in Memphis, Tenn.); J. Harris Chappell, (who is President of the Agricultural College of Georgia); Thomas J. (who is an attorney, in Columbus, Ga., and with whom his mother resides); and Lucius H.

***L. Q. C. Lamar, His Life,** etc.; Mayes; pp. 37, 45.

Thomas Randolph Lamar, (6) third son of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V), was a physician. He was still living in Georgia in 1858. He married Louisa Hill (6), grand-daughter of Clementins Davis (4) the grandson of Thomas Lamar (2) (IX). His only adult son Lavoisier Legrand Lamar, (7) married_____, and had children: Mrs. Lula Strother (mother of Nellie); Henry R.; and Thomas R. (father of Lamson L., Lavoisier, Susan, Louisa and Clara).

Jefferson Jackson, (6), fourth son of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V) married his distant cousin Rebecca (7), daughter of Jeremiah Lamar (6) son of John (5), son of Jeremiah (4), son of John (3) (VIII). His children were: (1) Lucius M. Lamar (a very favorite cousin of Senator L. Q. C., and father of Jefferson, John Rawls, Lavoisier LeG. Jr., Lucius M., Charles, Carrie, and Mrs. Mary L. Lewis); (2) Rebecca Evelina, who married William Polk, a wealthy planter of Louisiana, and became mother of William, Mrs. Alice Kinney, and Mrs. Eloise Ferris.

Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, (6), second son of John (5) (V) and Rebecca (5) (V), was born at Louisville, Georgia, August 16, 1798. He was a man of much genius and of great versatility of talent—writer, soldier, lawyer, statesman, and diplomatist—in each career he was successful, and in some brilliant. Beginning life as a planter and merchant, he cultivated letters; and in 1828 he established the **Columbus Inquirer,** a States-rights paper. Some of the best essays upon the government of the United States which appeared in the press of Georgia, were from his pen. Later, he displayed a capacity of no mean order for poetry, publishing a volume of "Verse Memorials."

When the struggle for Texan independence reached its acute stage in the latter part of the year 1835, he went to that province to lend his personal aid to the struggling province. Mexico was a federal union of states much like the United States; and that region of the country which is now Texas, in which were then about 20,000 American settlers, had been annexed to the Mexican state of Coahuila. The people of Texas conceived themselves entitled to statehood within the union, and an agitation was begun looking to that end; but President Santa Anna not only rejected the demand, but also imprisoned Mr. Austin the Texan agent. At this juncture

President Santa Anna overthrew the federal administration by the popular party in Mexico and set up a central administration by an aristocratic and church party, with a view to establishing himself more firmly and permanently in power. The discontent in Texas with this revolution led to a movement for a convention to adopt a government separate from that of Coahulia, but within the Mexican union—much as in later times California did in our union. Santa Anna sent the Mexican General Cos with troups to restore order in Texas, and hostilities began. Lamar is said to have been the first man to declare publicly for Independence. On the 2nd of March, 1836, Texas declared its independence of Mexico; on the 6th occurred the butchery at the Alamo; on the 20th the Texian troops under Fannin surrendered at Goliad, under a stipulation that they were to be received and treated as prisoners of war, but on the 27th Santa Anna had 330 of them shot, being all of them except a few surgeons and attendants.

On the afternoon of April 20th, the Mexican army, about 1,500 strong, under Santa Anna, and the Texian army about 800 strong under Gen. Sam Houston, confronted each other on the San Jocinto. There was some preliminary skirmishing. "The day closed," says Pease, "by a very brilliant feat of arms on the part of the Texian cavalry, in which Gen. Lamar, the present Vice-President of Texas, who had then but recently arrived in the country, led a charge against the Mexican cavalry, with an intrepedity and success that would have done honor to Murat, the quowdan king of Naples, in the midst of his splendid career of arms."*—"He was not less ardent as a soldier than as a speaker; and, in the cavalry-skirmish on the day before the battle of San Jocinto, saved the life of General Rusk by a free exposure of his own."†

The battle of San Jocinto, which secured the independence of Texas occurred on the next day, April 21st. "The first regiment," says Gen. Houston, "commanded by Col. Burlson, was assigned to the centre. The second regiment,

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*Hon. H. M. Pease, in his **Account of the Texian Revolution and War,** published by H. Huntington Jr., Hartford, 1838, p. 347.

†Wm. Preston Johnston, in his **Life of Gen. A. S. Johnston,** p. 93.

under the command of Col. Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The artillery, under the special command of Col. Geo. W. Hockley, inspector-general, was placed on the right of the first regiment; and four companies of infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Henry Millard, sustained the artillery upon the right. Our cavalry, sixty-one in number, commanded by Col. Mirabeau B. Lamar (whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that (station) placed on our extreme right, completed our line. Our cavalry was first dispatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and displaying from that point, agreeably to the previous design of the troups. * * * * Col. Sherman with his regiment, having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the centre and on the right, advancing in double quick time sung the war-cry, "**Remember the Alamo,**" received the enemy's fire, and advanced within point-blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advanced without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breast-work. The right wing of Burleson and the left of Millard taking possession of the breastwork; our artillery having gallantly charged up within seventy yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about eighteen minutes from the time of close action until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon (loaded), four stand of colors, all their camp-equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned before, Captain Karnes, always among the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. * * * * In the battle, our loss was two killed and twenty-three wounded, six of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed * * * * wounded 208 * * * * prisoners 730—President General Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, four colonels, aids to Gen. Santa Anna, and the colonel of the Guerrero battalion, are included in the number."†

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†Gen. Houston's Official Report to President Burrett, quoted in Pease, p. 349.

Having captured Santa Anna, the question was, what to do with him in view of his tyranical and barbarious conduct, especially the butcheries at the Alamo and Goliad.

"In the council which decided the fate of Santa Anna, we find Lamar acting as Secretary of War, and measuring his political strength with Houston and Burret. His vote was, **'Death to the Murderer,'** and he gave cogent reasons in support of its justice and policy.

"Houston, who, though not in the cabinet, exercised a patent influence on its action, was for the mildest measures, but proposed nothing. Burnet **felt** with Lamar but **reasoned** with his cabinet, that it would be most expedient to make by treaty the life of Santa Anna available. To this Lamar replied with keen foresight, that treaties made in duress are invalid—that their prisoner had not the power to keep his contract, and that, granting the validity of the treaty and his ability to enforce it, Santa Anna's proverbial faithlessness would preclude even the wish. He had violated every law of humanity and every usage of civilized warfare, and as the greatest of criminals, should have 'his punishment read from the code of Draco. If terms were made, however, he would not have the nation faithless to her word. * * * * At last, however, to the great relief of President Burnet, Gen. Santa Anna was despatched in honor and safety to his own country."*

"After the battle of San Jocinto General Rusk had assumed command of the army, in the absence of General Sam Houston, who had taken a furlough on account of his wound. About the 1st of July the contending factions in the army had reached such a point that the Government thought the best way to reconcile them was to appoint as major-general the gallant and eloquent Lamar, who had won distinction at San Jocinto, and was popular with both soldiers and citizens. On his arrival at the army he found it greatly excited and a strong opposition organized against him. He made a persuasive speech to the soldiers, and then appealed to a vote, which, proving largely against his taking the command, he was constrained to retire, General Rusk remaining in command. Rush

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*C. Montgomery in the **Democratic Review** for March 1845, p. 285, article on "The Presidents of Texas."

soon found that Felix Huston, who had been chairman of the organization that resisted and finally rejected Lamar, had superseded him in the suffrages of the army. * * * * Huston was a Kentuckian who * * * * had been disappointed in arriving too late to share in any of the combats of the revolution; but he thought, nevertheless, that the contingent recruits that he brought to the defense of the frontier entitled him to the command of the army * * * * and, as he soon won the suffrages of the soldiers by his audacity and popular manners, it was not long before he spoke of the troups as my army,' and really felt that such was the case.''*

In December, 1836, Gen. Lamar was elected the first Vice-president of Texas, Gen. Sam Houston being President. In December 1838 he became President, with ex-President Burnet as Vice-President.

''The outlook of Texas seemed anything but bright at the beginning of Lamar's administration. Fortune, which at first appeared to smile upon the rising republic, finding her favors neglected, had now begun to turn away her face. Nearly three years had passed since San Jocinto, and yet no government, except the United States, had acknowledged the independence of Texas. The European powers refused recognition, and pointed to the claim of title maintained by Mexico, with an annual invasion that disputed possession of the soil and pretended to imperil the national existence. * * * * The treasury was empty, the paper-money much depreciated, and public credit gone. No army, no navy, no money, nor credit, and no national recognition; with Mexico relieved of French invasion, and an Indian war was ready to burst upon the country—what was left? Hope, God's gift to the young—men or nations. * * * *

''Lamar was a man of high, unbending honor; his native gifts were fine—largeness and brilliancy of conception, fancy, eloquence, readiness, and courage. His impetuous valor, enthusiastic temper, and unselfish aspirations for the honor and welfare of his country, made him the fit choice of Texas as her President. Though ardent, impulsive, and open to present impressions, sometimes, especially in seasons of

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***Life of General A. S. Johnston** (by Wm. Preston Johnston), pp. 71, 74, 75.

ill-health, he gave way to the reaction that displays itself in waywardness, dejection and lassitude. But he was brave, affectionate, open as the day, lofty, and magnanimous. * * * *

"The Administration accepted the trust imposed upon it, with the full purpose and reasonable expectation of carrying out a broad plan for the security and greatness of the country. It achieved much; and even where it fell short of the design, as is apt to be the case in a free government whose legislation is based upon compromise, it laid the foundation of future power and progress for the State. The financial policy proposed by the President was rejected by Congress. While, of course, it cannot be asserted that a national bank, which he recommended, with its credit based upon the public domain and the public deposits, would have created financial confidence and maintained values in those distressed times, still the adherence to a system of unlimited, unguaranteed, irredeemable issues was not the device nor the choice of this adminstration. * * * *

"To the eloquent appeals of Lamar are due the foundation of the educational system of Texas, and the conservation of noble grants of public lands to the School and University funds. By him, too, a great tide of corruption and public plunder was suddenly stopped. * * * * The land-pirates and bogus-claim swindlers, forming a numerous and adriot class, were roused into an active and bitter hostility, which was not without effect in hampering the measures of the administration.

"The foreign relations of Texas were now put upon an entirely new footing. Her independence was acknowledged by France, England, Belgium, and Holland; treaties of amity and commerce were made, and diplomatic relations were established which, by alternately piquing the pride and the interest of the great powers, eventually had to annexation to the United States. The two subjects most pressing, however, were the defense of the frontier and the settlement of the Indian question. A navy was put upon the Gulf, which not only secured the coast of Texas but annoyed that of Mexico, lent aid to her rebels, and helped to embarrass her counsels. By judicious encouragement to the Federalists, and by letting loose upon her the more restless spirits of the border, Mexico was kept busy in defense of her own soil, so that,

during this administration Texas was not invaded by land or sea—the best justification of its foreign policy. This energetic line of action was stigmatized as a war policy; but it was in fact, the only true peace policy, since it transferred the theatre of war to the enemy's territory, gave to foreign countries an assurance of strength, and by an exhibition of interval security, unknown before, invited capital and population. * * * *

"President Lamar's Administration found a host of haughty and cunning savages occupying and claiming the best part of the republic, engaged in actual hostilities against Texas, and threatening a devastating war. Whatever might have been their original rights, the law of necessity and self-preservation must finally have led to their expulsion; but, in truth, they were treated with forbearance, though with firmness; and, if the present possessors of the soil have a little adjudicated by the sword, yet this remedy was tired only when all others failed. * * * *

"Congress passed an act, Jan. 14, 1839, appointing five commissioners to select a site for the capital of the republic. * * * * To the situation selected there were objections not to be disregarded, except by men mindful not of themselves but of posterity only. It was an outpost, within the range of the fierce Comanches, 35 miles beyond Bastrop, the extreme settlement in that direction. * * * * General Johnston wrote May 9, 1839, 'The agent has gone forth with his workmen armed, under the protection of a company of riflemen, to begin the new city of Austin. * * * * General Johnston, who was a citizen of Austin in the first month of its existence, said fifteen years afterward: 'I believe the foundation of this town has no precedent in history. The Government placed itself on a frontier open to its foes, and fixed there the center of its future dominion. By doing so it secured the desired result. Where an American has planted his foot he will not go back.'

In August, 1839, the new capital was laid out: in September the government officers were removed from Houston; on the 1st of October the officers of government resumed their

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*Life of Gen. A. S. Johnston, pp. 92, 93, 94, 95, 108, 113, 114.

duties 'as directed by law, with very little inconvenience to themselves and no derangement of the public business beyond its temporary suspension.' "*

The story of Mirabeau Lamar's Presidency is told thus by Montgomery in his article on "The Presidents of Texas," already quoted from:†

"With **Mirabeau B. Lamar** we open a new chapter of Texian history. Hitherto Texas had existed by sufferance. She had stood at the door, but had not entered the Hall of Nations. Lamar felt that she deserved and must have a place and name, and boldly took the helm. If he steered too directly to his landmarks—and this is the only accusation—without due attention to the shoals and drifts of the channel, it must at least be conceded that he made a splendid and successful voyage. Up to his administration the young nation had lived on in the choas of revolutionary expedients. She had no revenue on which to base credit, and her rich wilderness of unappropriated land could only be made available under a settled government and with an increased population. Meanwhile a navy was to be created, and an efficient border defense organized, for Mexico was continually threatening invasion, and the Indian tribes pressed sorely on the frontier settlements. Lamar reduced public business to form and order, and strengthened the navy so effectually that, so far from being molested at home, the Lone Star became a frequent and dreaded victor in the Mexican waters. He effectually protected the Western frontier, by carrying the government thither and establishing the capital at once on the spot Congress had designated as its eventual site. It was situated at the extreme verge of the white setlements, and in great danger of Indian forays, but the increase of population consequent to the permanent location of the government, was a better safegard to the border than all the forts or disciplined regiments Texas could command. On the beautiful Colorado, in a region of surpassing beauty, and in a clime of unmatched purity, rose as if by magic the romantic village of Austin, and there for three years the restless Congress and Cabinet of Texas had a constitutional abiding place. But—alas for Texas stability!—on the fourth it was abandoned to the Indians, the

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†Democratic Review for March, 1845, p. 287.

'government' resumed its wanderings, and the wild buffalo and ravening wolf were invited to make their liar in its abondoned halls. Since then the representatives of foreign powers (written in 1845) have been kept making perpetual excursions in search of the Executive. Still it is something that the government was 'at home' for three years, and that fact lends a kind of distinctive complexion to the administration of Gen. Lamar.

"The cause of education received its first national impulse under Lamar. The Texians are intelligent, liberal, and alive to the vital importance of this great element of republicianism, but there were so many calls upon their inadequate means, that they had overlooked making provision for its support. With a broad forecast for the future, Lamar pointed out how the timely appropriation of a minute fraction of the national domain would secure eventually the blessings of universal instruction, and urgently recommended that suitable grants should be selected and set aside while the best lands were vacant. * * * *

"The periodic revulsion of feeling which seems a stated epidemic in Texas re-elected Houston; and his predecessor descended to private life with the same serene dignity he had evinced in taking the chain of state. Without dispute or comment he resigned his name to the verdict of his compatriots, and he may safely rely on their justice.

"Lamar cannot be portrayed in a few bold strokes like his Presidential compeers. He has, as it were, a double character, not inconsistent, but in strong contrast; and the shades, as they cross and blend, can only be traced by the hand of a master. He is scarcely of middle height, and of the full and rounded proportions that we associate with a love of ease and self-indulgence. This is true of him, but with an exciting cause he courts peril and is indifferent to privation. This benign, meditative, repose-loving expression indicates strong domestic virtues, and a temper not easily chafed, yet his impetuous energy in his hour of trial startles even his friends, and his enemies have good reason to speak severely of the fiery harshness of his anger. He is remarkably gentle and affectionate in his manners, habitually self-controlled, as men of volcanic passions sometimes are, careful of the feelings, and studious of the happiness of all around him, but there is withal an occasional quickness of gesture, and a latent sparkle in the

mild blue eye, that hint strongly of the dangerous fire that sleeps beneath that placid exterior. Each of his high qualities, and he has many, walks hand in hand with some collateral fault; but his faults spring so naturally from his unpruned virtues, that they are excused with a warmer love than we give to the cold merits of more correct men.

"General Lamar is a Georgian by birth, and of that rough old Huguenot blood which, for so long a space, seemed only to be created to be poured out for freedom. He is a legitimate scion of that honorable stock, and wherever liberty has work to do, he is ready to bleed or toil for her sake. His local predilections are of the strongest, but his indomitable sense of justice protects him from unfair prejudices. All his associations are with the South, and he loves the Southern land with a filial and unreasoning devotion. Who but glances contemptiously at her institutions, insults his household gods, and he would deal with him as a heretic and a stranger; but he would war with equal vehemence against him who would invade the repose of the North. With still deeper enthusiasm he loves the beautiful land which has lavished so much affection on him. It has been well said of him that 'His native Union he honors as a mother—to Texas he gives the passionate love of a bridegroom; he wooed her by his eloquence, he won her with his sword. He may chide her wayward fancies, and fly from her caprices, but he perpetually retraces his truant steps, to repose at her feet.'

"Gen. Houston's second administration has been called 'the government of omission.' * * * * Elated by the triumph of his non-action plan, Houston resolved to test the utmost capabilities of the system. He deliberately went to work to nulify all Lamar had done or amied to do. * * * * His policy has laid waste the Eden of the West. All the farms around Austin have been deserted, and the country house of President Lamar, only two miles from the capital, can no longer be inhabited. The tenants would be scalped in a week. The Red men do not reciprocate, as yet, the loving kindness of the Texian government."

After the annexation of Texas to the United States, **Mirabeau Lamar** served efficiently in the Mexican war, fighting at Monteray and on the Comanche frontier. In 1857 he was appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, and

in 1858 to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He died at Richmond, Texas, Dec. 19, 1859.

The following personal sketch of him is extracted from **The Memories of Fifty Years:***

"He received his education principally at Milledgeville and at Putnam. From his earliest boyhood he was remarkable for his genius and great moral purity. His ardent, practical temperament was accompanied with exquisite modesty, and a gentle playfulness of disposition; with an open unaffected kindness of heart, which as a boy rendered him popular with his fellows at school, and beloved by his teachers. There was in him a natural chivalry of character, which characterized him above all of his early compeers, and made him a model in conduct. Truthful and manly, retiring and diffident, until occasion called out the latent spirit of his nature; there the true greatness of his soul would burst forth in an impetuous eloquence, startling fierce and overwhelming. Nor was this excitement always wasted in words—not a few, when yet a boy, have regretted the awakening of his wrath. It was upon occasions like this that his eye assumed an expression which I have never seen in the eye of any other human being. His eyes were beautifully blue, large, and round, and were always changing and varying in their expression, as the mind would suggest thought after thought; and so remarkable were their variations that, watching him in repose, one who knew him well could almost read the ideas gathering and passing through his mind. There was a pleasant vein of satire in his nature, sometimes expressed, but always in words and in a manner which plucked away its sting. * * * *

"He was my school-fellow and companion in childhood, my friend and associate in early manhood; our intimacy was close and cordial, and in after life this friendship became intense—and I knew him perhaps better than any man ever knew him.

"All the peculiarities of the boy remained with the man, distinguishing him in all his associations. The refined purity of his nature made him naturally to despise and scorn all meanness and vice, and so intensely as to render an association with

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*Published in 1882, by W. H. Sparks, an octogenarian who knew Mirabeau Lamar personally.

any man distinguished by these, however exalted his intellect, or extensive his attainments, impossible. Falsehood, or the slightest dishonorable conduct in any man, put him at once beyond the pale of his favor or respect. In all my association with him, I never saw an indelicate act in his conduct or heard an obscene word in his conversation. In youth he was fond of the society of ladies—fond of this society not for a pastime, but because of his high appreciation of the virtues of those he selected for society. * * * *

"The love of fame, more than any other passion, fired his ambition; but it was not the love of notoriety—the fame he counted was not that which should only render his name conspicious among men, that he might receive the incense of hypocritical flattery or be pointed at by the fickle multitude —for such, his contempt was supreme; but it was the desire of his heart, and the struggle of his life, to be enbalmed in men's memories as the benefactor of his race, to be remembered for his deeds as the great and the good. * * * *

"Much of his early life was devoted exclusively to literature. His reading, though without order, was select and extensive. He was well versed in ancient history. The heroic characters of Greece and Rome were his especial admiration, and that of Brutus above all others. Of the nations of modern Europe and their history, he knew everything history could teach. His imagination was fired with the heroic in the character of those of modern times, as well as those of antiquity, and seemed the model from which was formed his own. The inflexible integrity, the devoted patriotism, the unselfish heroism of these were constantly his theme when a schoolboy, and the example for his imitation in manhood.

"When a school-boy, and at a public examination and exhibition (then common at the academies throughout the state) our teacher, that paragon of good men, Dr. Alonzo Church, selected the tragedy of Julius Caesar for representation by the larger boys, and, by common consent, the character of Brutus was assigned to Lamar. Every one felt that the lofty patriotism and heroic virtues of the old Roman would find a fit representative in Lamar. I remember, in our rehersals, how completely his identity would be lost in that of Brutus. He seemed to enter into all the feelings and the motives which prompted the great soul of the Roman to slay his

friend for his country's good. * * * * Though a boy, the effect upon the audience was electrical. * * * * There were not ten perhaps who had ever witnessed a theatrical entertainment, but their hearts were mortal and honest, and they saw in the mimic youth the impersonation of the nobility of soul, and mighty truth; and the spontaneous applause was but the sincerity of truth. The exclamation of one I shall never forget: "He is cut out for a great man."—There was no stage-trick; he had never seen a theatre. There was no assumption of fictitious feeling; but nature bubbled up in his heart, and the words of Shakespeare, put into the mouth of Brutus, were but the echo of the deep, true feelings of his own soul. Through all his life this great nature adorned his conversation, and exemplified his conduct.

"The soul of Brutus was born in Lamar. All the truth and chivalry illustrative of the conduct of the one, was palpable in the other. Get those who saw him at San Jacinto, at the head of his sixty horsemen, ride upon the ranks of Santa Anna's hosts, tell of his bearing in that memorable charge, when he rose in his stirrups, and, waving his sword over his head, exclaimed: "Remember, men, the Alamo! Remember Goliad, Fannin, Bowie and Travis! Charge! and strike in vengeance for the murdered of our companions!" Resistless as the tempest they followed his lead, and swept down upon the foe, charging through and disordering their ranks, and, following in their flight for miles, made many a Mexican bite the dust, or yield himself a prisoner to their intrepidity. To this charge was solely attributable the capture of Santa Anna, Almonte, and the principal portion of the Mexican army, and the establishment of Texas independence.

"As a poet, he was above mediocrity, and his **Sully Riley,** and many of his fugitive pieces, will long survive, to perpetuate the refined delicacy of his nature, when, perhaps, his deeds as a soldier and as President of Texas shall have passed away. In statute he was below the medium height, but was stout and muscular. His face was oval, and his eyes blue, and exceedingly soft and tender in their expression, save when aroused by excitement, when they were glazing and luminous with the fire of his soul, which enkindled them. He was free from every vice, temperate in living, and remarkable for his indifference to money—with a lofty contempt for the friends and respectability which it alone conferred. If there ever lived

four men insensible to fear, or superior to corruption, they were the four brothers Lamar. They are all in eternity, and their descendants are few, but they wear unstained the mantle of their ancestry. * * * *

"The name of M. B. Lamar is identified with the history of Texas, as a leader among that band of remarkable men who achieved her independence of Mexican rule. Houston, Sidney Johnston, Bowie, Travis, Crockett and Fannin. He was twice married; his first wife, Miss Jordan, died young leaving him a daughter. This was a bitter blow, and it was long ere he recovered it. His second wife was the daughter of the distinguished Methodist preacher John Newland Moffitt, and sister of Captain Moffitt, late of the service of the Confederacy. He died at Richmond, Fort Bend County, Texas, beloved and regretted as few have been." Dec. 19, 1859.

Mirabeau left no children except the daughter spoken of above, Mrs. Loretta Calder.

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